

rno?

the map, discovered in 1913, indicating the headwaters of the Amazon had been traced to the Atlantic. Details of the expedition would have been interesting, as well, to the Borgia. For the spring and summer of 1913, Leopold's chief aim seems to have been of a scientific project, although he had been working on the "Mona Lisa" since 1908. He argues that the river and mountains of the Amazon had more of a scientific value than his beloved Borgia.



# Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

The World's Daily Newspaper

R

INTERNATIONAL



# Tribune

London, Monday, June 15, 1998

SCIENCE  
TODAY:  
USE YOUR  
MAG. Page 11

No. 35,857

## CLOUDS AND SILVER LININGS

### Asian Crisis Carries Seeds of New Trauma

With Yen in Trouble, 'The Omens Are Ugly'

By Carl Gewirtz  
*International Herald Tribune*

PARIS — As in Round One of the Asian financial turmoil, the immediate impact on the outside world looks to be overwhelmingly favorable: Money flooding out of Asia into the perceived safety of U.S. and Western European government bond markets is pushing yields down to modern-era lows.

The attendant stall in regional economic activity also is putting renewed downward pressure on commodity prices, which, after an early spring recovery, are again falling.

This combination of falling interest rates and declining inflation can only spell good news for the rest of the world — just as it did early this year — and a renewed boom in stock prices must be just around the corner, right?

Wrong, analysts insist.

"It never happens the same way twice," said Steve Blitz at Offit Associates in New York. "And besides, things are different this time. Now Japan is in full-blown recession and putting tremendous additional pressure on the rest of Asia."

Stephen Roach at Morgan Stanley

Dean Witter in New York agrees that the similarities to the first round of the crisis "are striking," but also warns that the current collapse of the yen "is the single most destabilizing force at work in world financial markets today."

Mr. Roach, a leading skeptic about "New Age" economics, assumes that Asia will calm down and that investors buying into the current bond-market rallies will be burned as yields climb on signs that inflation in the United States is not dead.

The big unknown, of course, is Japan — the second largest economic power behind the United States — whose destabilization threatens not only Asia and emerging markets in Eastern Europe and Latin America, but the industrialized world as well.

"The omens are ugly," warned John Llewellyn at Lehman Brothers in London. "With investors now more risk averse than they were at the initial peak of the crisis last October, they are bound to move progressively into U.S. and core European bonds. The dollar stands to strengthen further. And many emerging

See ECONOMY, Page 8

### Europe's Bull Market Is Beating the Blues

A Changing Business Climate Spurs Investors

By Edmund L. Andrews  
*New York Times Service*

FRANKFURT — After a bout of winter blues that has dragged on for much of the last decade, European business has finally come back to life.

The best evidence is in the Continent's stock markets. From Spain to Germany, market indexes have outpaced those in the United States, with some climbing a third or more in just the past six months.

But the boom in Europe is more than a bull market. Europe is going through at least four historic financial transformations — each of which is likely to alter the investment landscape for years to come, all of them likely to benefit investors:

• Currency union. On Jan. 1, France and Germany will lead nine other nations in adopting the euro as a common currency, creating a unified economic entity almost as big as the United States. The euro looms behind every other major trend in Europe, accelerating the broad movement toward greater competition and free-market capitalism.

• Economic convergence. For the first time this century, interest rates and inflation are now almost as low in Spain and Italy as they are in Germany.

See INVEST, Page 18

COUNTDOWN  
TO THE EURO

1 9 9 9

Corporate overhaul. Under growing competitive pressure worldwide, European conglomerates are embracing Wall Street's priorities: profits and the concept of shareholder value.

Companies that once were opaque to many investors are now listing their shares in New York and opening up their books.

They are also slashing costs, selling off businesses that do not perform and merging like mad to shore up the rest.

The revamping has cost millions of European workers their jobs, and companies are still not as profitable, on average, as their American counterparts.

But the renewed strength is measurable.

• Economic convergence. For the first time this century, interest rates and inflation are now almost as low in Spain and Italy as they are in Germany.

### EU Fears Kohl Wants Contribution Cut

By Tom Buerkle  
*International Herald Tribune*

CARDIFF, Wales — From the building of the Common Market to the tumultuous process of monetary union, one of the most dependable features of the European political scene has been Germany's steadfast support for deeper integration — and the willingness to pay the tab for making it happen.

But as European Union leaders arrived here Sunday on the eve of their semiannual summit meeting, senior of-

ficials were bracing themselves for a tough new stance by Chancellor Helmut Kohl. Trailing badly in his bid for re-election this fall, Mr. Kohl was expected to try to score points with the voters back home by demanding a big cut in Germany's extensive payments to the EU budget.

The hard-line budget position is the latest sign of an increasingly skeptical German view of Europe, one that promises increased friction with Bonn's EU partners and could delay the bloc's expansion into Eastern Europe.

See EUROPE, Page 7

PAGE TWO  
*The Making of a Child Murderer*

Books ..... Page 9  
Crossword ..... Page 9  
Opinion ..... Page 10  
Sports ..... Pages 20-22  
  
The Intermarket ..... Pages 4, 19  
The IHT on-line ..... www.iht.com

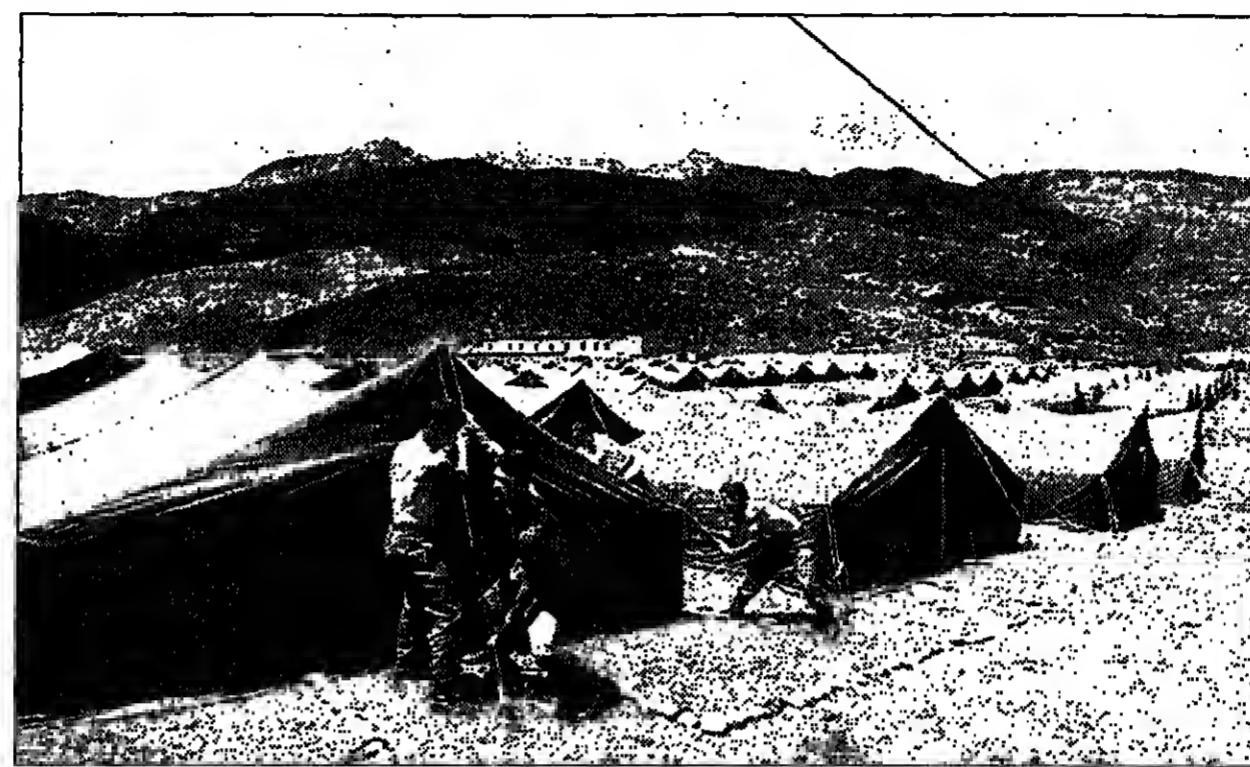
Newsstand Prices  
Bahrain ..... 1.00 BD Malla ..... 55 c  
Cyprus ..... C £ 1.00 Nigeria ..... 1250 Naira  
Denmark ..... 14.00 DKR Oman ..... 1.250 ORF  
Finland ..... 12.00 FM Qatar ..... 10.00 QR  
Gibraltar ..... £ 0.85 Rep. Ireland ..... £ 1.00  
Great Britain ..... £ 0.90 Saudi Arabia ..... 10 SR  
Egypt ..... £ 2.50 S. Africa ..... R12 + VAT  
Jordan ..... £ 1.250 JD U.A.E. ..... 10.00 Dh  
Kenya ..... K. SH. 160 U.S. M. (Eur.) ..... £ 1.20  
Kuwait ..... 700 Fm Zimbabwe ..... Zn \$40.00

24



Photo Courtesy of Wang Zhenyao/The Washington Post

Wang Zhenyao, right, speaking to villagers during a 1995 election.



Albanian soldiers putting up tents Sunday at Bairam Curri as the country braced for more Kosovo refugees.

### NATO Vows To Head Off New Bosnia In Balkans

Allies Deploy Aircraft To Halt Serb Offensive Against Kosovo Rebels

By Joseph Fitchett  
*International Herald Tribune*

PARIS — As military aircraft from the United States and the European allies moved into position for show-of-force exercises in the skies over Albania and Macedonia, starting Monday, Western leaders vowed Sunday that the Kosovo situation would not be allowed to become another Bosnia.

The air activity will be aimed at demonstrating NATO's readiness to intervene in Kosovo unless Serbia accepts a cease-fire there, allied leaders said Sunday.

Nearly identical warnings came from several Western leaders: The alliance demonstration of military readiness

Amid deployment, allies hope fighting can be averted. Page 4.

should be read by the leader of rump Yugoslavia, Slobodan Milosevic, as proof that the allies are preparing for military intervention if necessary.

Summing up the message, Robin Cook, the British foreign secretary, said Sunday that Western governments were not prepared to repeat the mistakes they made in Bosnia by delaying too long before taking determined military action.

The Western message and show of strength were designed to coincide with talks due to start Monday in Moscow between President Milosevic and President Boris Yeltsin about a political solution between Serbia, which has sovereignty over Kosovo, and the near-totality of the popular there comprised of Muslims known as ethnic Albanians.

The Russian and Serbian leaders both represent Slav nations with Christian Orthodox churches as their established religion, and Moscow has shown no signs of watering down its opposition to NATO-led military action in Kosovo.

On the other hand, Moscow is supposed to be representing the views of the six-nation group working on a peaceful outcome in Yugoslavia.

That body has said that Belgrade must stop attacking Kosovo's towns and civilian population, send its military forces back to their barracks and open talks

See OIL, Page 7

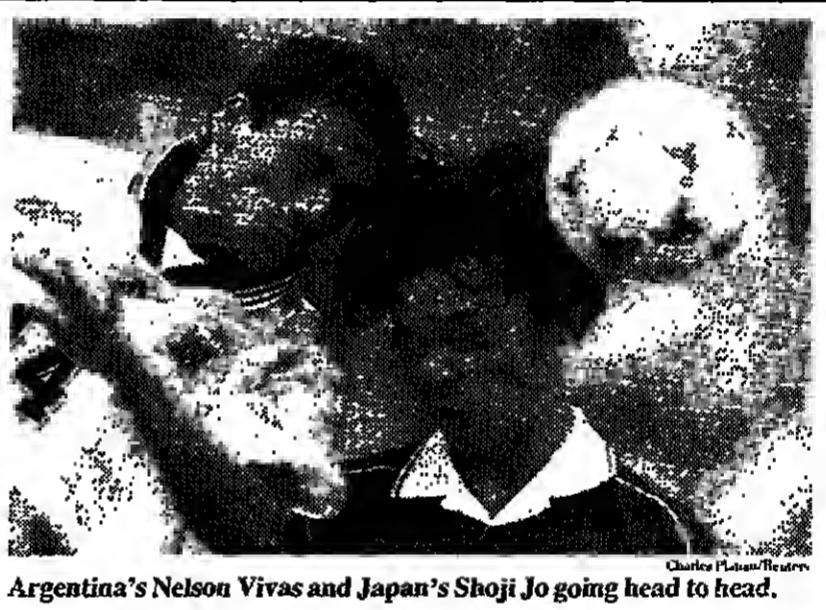
## AGENDA

### Day of No Surprises At the World Cup

With both teams making their first World Cup appearance, Croatia outclassed Jamaica, 3-1, after Jamaica defied expectations by going into halftime at 1-1. Page 22.

A free kick by Siniša Mihajlović gave Yugoslavia a 1-0 victory over Iran in the 73rd minute, a game between two countries returning to the World Cup following politically related absences. Page 21.

Japan, appearing for the first time in World Cup competition, made a strong showing in a 1-0 loss to Argentina. Gabriel Batistuta scored his 39th goal for Argentina. Page 22.



Argentina's Nelson Vivas and Japan's Shoji Jo going head to head.

### Cheap Oil: Harsh Reality for Gulf States

By John Lancaster  
*Washington Post Service*

KUWAIT — The recent slide in oil prices is playing havoc with the petroleum-powered sheikdoms of the Gulf, highlighting their dependence on fickle international markets and generating renewed pressure on governments for economic diversification and reform.

With oil now selling for less than \$15 a barrel, down from \$22 in October, major oil producers such as Kuwait and Saudi Arabia are suddenly forecasting serious budget shortfalls that could force painful cuts in subsidies for housing, education and other politically sensitive programs.

This spring, the Kuwaiti oil minister, Nassef Saoud Sabah, warned that his country could be headed for an "economic catastrophe," a fear shared by rulers in neighboring Saudi Arabia, which loses an estimated \$2.6 billion in

revenue for every \$1 drop in the price of a barrel of oil.

In Iran, which gets almost half its revenue from oil, the government recently revised its budget assumptions on oil prices from \$16 to \$12 a barrel.

More broadly, the price slide has spotlighted once again the distortions of the region's oil-based economies — and revived a long-simmering debate over the need for a top-to-bottom overhaul.

The problem is that governments can no longer count on oil revenue to meet the needs of their fast-growing populations. There is general agreement on the solution: Governments need to wean

themselves from oil by encouraging the creation of vibrant private sectors, which in turn will generate the jobs and growth that oil no longer can provide.

But that entails politically painful measures such as slashing middle-class subsidies and paring down government bureaucracies, the primary source of employment in the Gulf states. Such austerity measures — implemented by autocratic and unelected leaders who will not share equally in the pain — could cause resentment among ordinary citizens, fueling Islamic extremism and threaten

See OIL, Page 7

### Bringing Genocidal Killers to Justice

Jurists Meet in Rome to Establish International War Crimes Court

By Charles Trueheart  
*Washington Post Service*

ROME — After a century cursed by genocide, the world's nations are preparing to begin a new century equipped to punish and perhaps deter mass human extinction.

Beginning here Monday, diplomats and jurists from about 150 countries will meet for five weeks to write a sweeping treaty on international criminal law, one whose enforcement could override the laws of individual nations. If a treaty text can be approved by July 17, the United Nations-sponsored conference would establish a permanent international criminal court to investigate, prosecute and try perpetrators of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes.

Beyond its powers to bring the world's most heinous criminals to justice, it would become "a veritable sword of Damocles hanging over the heads of all warlords and their henchmen," said Doctors of the World, a French bu-

manitarian group that is among more than 230 nongovernmental lobbying organizations converging on the conference site here.

Depending on terms of ratification, a permanent court could be at work soon after the turn of the century, almost certainly home to The Hague, the Netherlands capital, which is already home to the International Court of Justice, a UN civil court, and is the headquarters of the existing war crimes tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda.

But the road to a treaty text, and to ratification by the United States among other war nations, is so full of minefields that many fear — and some clearly wish — that the conference will produce either a toothless compromise or no treaty at all.

The draft text of the treaty that has been produced over the last three and a half years by a UN-appointed committee is more than 200 pages long. Though inspired by the loftiest motives of justice and what legal experts call

See TRIBUNAL, Page 8

### Quiet Crusader for Village Democracy

By Steven Mufson  
*Washington Post Service*

BEIJING — In July 1989, about a month after Chinese troops killed hundreds of civilians in a crackdown on student-led protests, a little-known official named Wang Zhenyao from the Ministry of Civil Affairs traveled to a village in the northeastern province of Liaoning to oversee a democratic election.

Mr. Wang traveled with one of the deputy ministers, who nervously wondered aloud whether it was not an inopportune time to be promoting grassroots democracy. Not to worry, Mr. Wang reassured the deputy minister. If the local officials were supportive, there would be no problem, he said. The balloting went off without any serious hitches.

Nearly a decade later, genuine elections have become commonplace in half

of China's 928,000 villages, thanks in large part to the self-effacing Mr. Wang, who has crisscrossed China's countryside training local officials in the principles of democracy and democratic procedures.

That may seem like an uncommon achievement for a bureaucrat in a Communist state. But Mr. Wang is part of a new elite in and outside government that is beginning to transform the country.

They are the most talented portion of the Cultural Revolution generation, a group that for the most part lost its way amid the political and economic upheaval that racked China from 1966 through 1976. The few who, like Mr. Wang, managed to claw their way back into universities and get their careers back on track are self-starters who learned hard lessons about their society and its political system.

Now, they're hitting the peaks of their careers. Though less well-known in

internationally than the country's senior leaders, these people in their late 30s and 40s are reshaping China's one-party politics, its booming businesses and its culture.

Many of them believe that in the next century they are likely to make China a more stable country with greater democracy, a more open and capitalist economy and far greater personal freedom.

In the case of the village democracy program that Mr. Wang has championed, the changes are in some ways subtle so far. The experiment has been confined to communities averaging about 1,000 residents, and political parties other than the Communists are

See CHINA, Page 8

CHINA The Next Generation

FIRST IN A SERIES



President Visits Site of Attack in Oregon School, He tries to Instill Hope

SPRINGFIELD, Oregon — After the word "Protest" was written on the windows of the school, students and teachers gathered outside to protest. The school was closed for the day.

## INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1998

### THE AMERICAS

## The Zapruder Kennedy Film: What Price History?

By George Lardner Jr.  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — Abraham Zapruder wouldn't even have had his Bell & Howell movie camera with him if his secretary hadn't prodded him to go home and get it.

At first, he planned to poke it out the window of his office building as the presidential motorcade passed by. Later, he decided to go outside to find a better spot.

What the Dallas dressmaker caught on film that day, November 22, 1963, is one of the most stunning visual documents of the 20th century: a sumptuous depiction of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Described by experts as the single most important piece of evidence about the 1963 murder, the 26-second home movie captured in gory detail the shot that killed the president. It has been stored at the National Archives for the last 23 years but the original, and the copyright, still belong to the Zapruders.

That will change Aug. 1 when it becomes public property, an official "assassination record" designated last year by a unanimous vote of the Kennedy Assassination Records Review Board. But with the deadline approaching, the film has become the subject of stiff negotiations between the Justice Department and lawyers for the Zapruders over what price to put on this unique piece of history.

They are millions of dollars apart. The Zapruders have asked for \$18.5 million for the film and the copyright, informed sources said, and have hired a Washington lawyer, Robert Bennett, to press their claim. The Justice Department contends that price is much too high and has offered \$750,000 while suggesting it might go as high as \$3 million.

Unhappy with the figures thrown out by the Justice Department, the Zapruders are considering litigation that would invoke their constitutional right to "just compensation" for property seized by the government. Sources close to the family point out that President Kennedy's walnut cigar box, a present from the comedian Milton Berle, fetched \$574,500 at a 1996 auc-

tion. The desk Mr. Kennedy used to sign the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty sold for \$1.43 million.

"The Zapruders have been very reasonable, very generous in their dealings with the government," Mr. Bennett said. "They have no desire to exploit the situation. They've offered the government a digitally enhanced, first-generation copy at no charge."

Mr. Bennett's law firm colleague, Richard Brusca, added, "There is also a serious question of whether the government even has a right to take the film."

However, government officials contend that the broad terms of the 1992 law setting up the assassinations board automatically made the film U.S. property — even before August 1.

### POLITICAL NOTES

#### Chinese Army Uses Civilian Satellites

WASHINGTON — For the last two years, China's military has relied on American-made satellites sold for civilian purposes to transmit messages to its far-flung army garrisons, according to highly classified intelligence reports.

The reports are the most powerful evidence to date that the American government knew that the Chinese Army was taking advantage of the Bush and Clinton administrations' decisions to encourage sales of technology to Asian companies.

The United States has barred American companies from selling military equipment to the Chinese military since the 1989 killings in Tiananmen Square.

The intelligence reports, which were described by administration officials, were recounted last year in a document compiled by Pentagon intelligence officials and sent to hundreds of senior policymakers at the White House, State Department and other agencies.

Several congressional committees are examining whether the administration's policy toward technology exports damaged national security by strengthening China. Senator Richard Shelby, Republican of Alabama and chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee, said last week that he plans to investigate use of American-made satellites by China's military. The House recently voted to ban future satellite exports to China, and the Senate is scheduled to take up similar legislation soon.

Administration officials said it was impossible to prevent China's army from using American-made satellites sold abroad and that their long-term aim was to prevent China's military from obtaining the technology needed to make the equipment on its own.

In addition, they said, the arrange-

ment had a side benefit: It gave American intelligence agencies a better chance of intercepting China's military communications. (NYT)

#### Republicans Hold Showcase in Iowa

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa — A parade of prospective presidential candidates converged here during the weekend for a gala that the state's Republican Party billed as a showcase of "ideas and visions" for the next millennium.

Almost a dozen Republicans sought to win over the particularly conservative subset of voters who will participate in the crucial presidential caucuses here in 2000, traditionally the first battleground of the primary season.

Even in this conservative state, the heavy emphasis on social and moral themes was a striking shift from forums of past years. Then the messages were dominated by clashes over specific legislation or programs.

The gathering featured some prominent Washington lawmakers like Representative John Kasich of Ohio, chairman of the House Budget Committee. But it was dominated by lesser-known politicians seeking to test their appeal on a presidential stage.

One of the speakers was Gary Bauer, the president of the Family Research Council, who said: "No to same-sex marriage. No to saying that way of life is acceptable." (NYT)

#### Quote/Unquote

Representative Bob Barr, Republican of Georgia and a prospective presidential candidate who since last year has called for President Bill Clinton's impeachment, admonished delegates at the Republicans' gala in Cedar Rapids, Iowa: "I didn't hear the 'I-word' out there! Impeach! Yessir. Yessir!" (NYT)

#### Away From Politics

Nearly 60 years after the United States forced more than 2,000 Latin Americans of Japanese descent to be deported and detained in U.S. camps during World War II, the government has apologized and agreed to pay each former internee \$5,000. (WP)

Funds for a \$15.1 million bulletproof bunker in the sky have been approved by the New York City Council. The 23rd floor of a building

in the World Trade Center complex will be converted into the bunker, from which Mayor Rudolph Giuliani will be able to manage any disaster to strike the city. (AP)

Civil rights leaders and activists converged on Jasper, Texas, to demand an end to racial violence as mourners attended the funeral of James Byrd Jr., a black man the police say was dragged to death by white supremacists. (AP)

## Starr Admits He Talked Off the Record to Press

*'Nothing Improper,' Clinton Investigator Insists*

By Howard Kurtz  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — Kenneth Starr, the independent counsel, says that he and his top deputy have often spoken to reporters on a *not-for-attribution* basis about their investigation of President Bill Clinton and his relationship with Monica Lewinsky, sometimes discussing sensitive information about what witnesses have told prosecutors.

In an interview with Steven Brill, founder of the new media magazine *Content*, Mr. Starr said there was "nothing improper" about such discussions with reporters "if you are talking about what witnesses tell FBI agents or us before they testify before the grand jury or about related matters."

"I have talked with reporters on background on some occasions," Mr. Starr said, adding that his deputy, Jackie Bennett Jr., "has spent much of his time talking to individual reporters." In fact, he said, on Jan. 21, the day the Lewinsky story broke, Mr. Bennett spent "much of the day briefing the press."

In an apparent reference to the White House, Mr. Starr also said granting such interviews is justified in a situation where what we are doing is countering misinformation that is being spread about our investigation in order to discredit our office. He added, "I think it is our obligation to counter that kind of misinformation."

Mr. Starr's disclosures followed months of charges and countercharges between his office and the White House; each side blaming the other for alleged leaks in the sex-and-perjury probe involving Ms. Lewinsky, the former White House intern. The administration wasted little time in seeking to capitalize on Mr. Starr's remarks.

A White House spokesman, James Kennedy, said the article "raises grave concerns about Mr. Starr's entire investigation." He said that an "independent investigator" must be named to "not only evaluate how Mr. Starr has conducted this investigation but also address his pattern of violating grand jury secrecy laws."

Mr. Brill, the founder of American Lawyer magazine and Court TV, asserts that Mr. Starr's investigation constitutes an "abuse of power" and says there have been court decisions that hold that the criminal prohibition against leaking investigative material applies to prosecutors providing information about prospective witnesses who might testify before a grand jury.

In a statement released by his office Saturday night, Mr. Starr said that Mr. Brill had "recklessly and irresponsibly charged the Office of Independent Counsel with improper contacts with the media. These charges are false."

Mr. Starr said his office "does not release grand jury material directly or indirectly, on the record or off the record," and that "news reports purporting to disclose grand jury or other investigative matters often rely, with or without attribution, on witnesses, their attorneys or their confidants."

## Clinton Assails State Restrictions On Immigrants as 'Un-American'

By John F. Harris  
*Washington Post Service*

SPRINGFIELD, Oregon — President Bill Clinton mounted an uncommonly blunt-spoken defense of immigration, asserting that ethnic newcomers contribute far more to society than they cost and castigating efforts at curbing their cultural and economic impact as "un-American."

Excelling immigrants as "the most restless, the most adventurous, the most innovative and the most industrious of people," he said many native-born citizens must confront their prejudices toward people with "new accents" and set aside what he called understandable but wrong-headed fears that "the America they know and love is becoming a foreign land."

In a speech at Portland State University, he condemned "polices and ballot propositions that exclude immigrants from our civic life" — an apparent reference to recent initiatives in California — by limiting welfare benefits to legal immigrants or curtailing bilingual education.

Mr. Clinton also criticized congressional opposition, most of it from Republicans, to the use of new counting techniques in the 2000 census to correct what Democrats contend is traditional undercounting of immigrants and minorities. The anti-immigrant sentiment such measures reflect, he said, "is not only wrong, it's un-American."

The implied criticism on Saturday of the California actions brought a protest from the office of the state's Republican governor, Pete Wilson.

"President Clinton, whose own immigration policies have failed, has a lot of nerve lecturing to the millions of Californians who supported this issue," said Sean Walsh, a Wilson spokesman.

### Police Find 2 Explosive Devices

The day before Mr. Clinton's arrival in Eugene, Oregon, police there discovered what appeared to be a pair of pipe bombs in a culvert near the airport and disarmed them, according to law enforcement authorities. The Washington Post reported.

Tipped by an anonymous caller, the police spent four hours Friday locating and defusing what they described as two "possible explosive devices." The caller also said a bomb had been placed at a Eugene bus depot, but none was found.

Spokesmen for the Eugene police, as well as for the FBI and Secret Service, declined to provide details about the items that were found or their proximity to Mr. Clinton's planned route.

How to react to other fish, to humans, to food and to water depth. Sensors enable the fish to detect the presence of humans and react to their movements. Mitchell Resnick, an MIT professor, told The New York Times that the exercise allows people to study fish behavior and learn "how orderly patterns can arise without a leader, just from simple interactions among neighboring fish."

The Viagra phenomenon has produced a mini-boom in business for the legal brothels of Nevada, according to some owners.

Men as old as their mid-90s, who have been rejuvenated by the little blue *impotence remedy*, are said to be flocking to the establishments to relive younger days, The Philadelphia Daily News reports.

"It totally has changed their self-esteem," said "Lief," a prostitute at the Moonlight Bunny Ranch, near Carson City. "They are paying more, staying longer."

George Flint, head of the Nevada Brothel Association, which represents the 30 legal houses of prostitution in the state, took exception, saying the talk of a Viagra-driven boom is greatly exaggerated.

Don't tell that to Sazette Gwin, who manages the Moonlight Bunny Ranch. "This," she said, "is the best thing since prostitution was legalized in 1970."

## AMERICAN TOPICS

### A Farewell to Angst: Writer Discovers the Ideal Garret

Like all writers, William Elliot Hazelgrove yearned for a clean and pleasant place in which to pursue his craft. He had drafted novels in a storage room, a coffee house, various basements and a bakery, reports the Los Angeles Times.

So when, one dark March afternoon last year, he noticed a light in the garret of a turreted, white-framed house while walking home in Oak Park, Illinois, a light popped on in his mind: The house, now a museum, was the site of Ernest Hemingway's birth in 1899. "God, that's a great place to write," he remembers thinking.

Mr. Hazelgrove approached the Ernest Hemingway Foundation, which, after initial skepticism, came around to the notion that having a writer at work in the attic when visitors pass through the house was not such a bad idea.

The place, Mr. Hazelgrove said, has proved to be enormously inspiring, even if Hemingway lived there only to the age of 6. When Mr. Hazelgrove stops to ponder, he looks up — directly into the level gaze of the great American writer, photographed as a young boy.

Mr. Hazelgrove is now polishing a novel titled, aptly, "Hemingway's Attic."

### Short Takes

Mayor Willie Brown of San Francisco thinks that his city's water is so good he wants to bottle and sell it. "It's as good as Calistoga," said Mr. Brown. "It's as good as Evian."

The water comes by aqueduct directly from the Hetch Hetchy Valley in Yosemite National Park, about 125 miles (200 kilometers) east of the city. It is pure enough that federal and state regulators do not require it to be filtered.

The idea of selling the city's water is not without precedent. Calistoga-brand bottled water comes from a geyser in Napa Valley, California, near the town of that name.

Other cities bottle their water, but mainly for promotional purposes. Toledo, Ohio, sells filtered water from Lake Erie under the name of — what else? — "Holy Toledo."

The giant aquarium at the Computer Museum in Boston contains some voracious-looking fish, but feeding them costs nothing. The fish in the 2,200-square-foot "Virtual Fish Tank" — actually 12 large projection screens — are boldly colored, cartoonlike creatures. Visitors to the exhibit, which was developed with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Nearlife of Cambridge, design their own fish, instructing them

how to react to other fish, to humans, to food and to water depth. Sensors enable the fish to detect the presence of humans and react to their movements. Mitchell Resnick, an MIT professor, told The New York Times that the exercise allows people to study fish behavior and learn "how orderly patterns can arise without a leader, just from simple interactions among neighboring fish."

The Viagra phenomenon has produced a mini-boom in business for the legal brothels of Nevada, according to some owners.

Men as old as their mid-90s, who have been rejuvenated by the little blue *impotence remedy*, are said to be flocking to the establishments to relive younger days, The Philadelphia Daily News reports.

"It totally has changed their self-esteem," said "Lief," a prostitute at the Moonlight Bunny Ranch, near Carson City. "They are paying more, staying longer."

George Flint, head of the Nevada Brothel Association, which represents the 30 legal houses of prostitution in the state, took exception, saying the talk of a Viagra-driven boom is greatly exaggerated.

Don't tell that to Sazette Gwin, who manages the Moonlight Bunny Ranch. "This," she said, "is the best thing since prostitution was legalized in 1970."

Brian Knowlton

at

## THE INTERMARKET

Intermarket readers have a lot in common. They travel a lot, entertain a lot and enjoy theatre, music and ballet ... a lot. So there's a lot to be said for promoting your shows in the Intermarket's Entertainment Section every Wednesday.

You'll be impressed with how well it performs for you.

A great deal happens at The Intermarket.  
Call Sarah Wershof on +44 171 420 0348

THE INTERMARKET  
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

## INTERNATIONAL

# Reluctant Warriors Against the Serbs

## After Warning Milosevic, U.S. and Allies Hope to Avoid Conflict

By Steven Erlanger  
New York Times Service

**WASHINGTON** — The United States and its allies remain reluctant to use force against the Yugoslav Army, despite NATO's decision to put on a display of air power in countries bordering the Serbian province of Kosovo, starting Monday, officials of the United States and other NATO member-nations said.

But Western policy, as it is being formulated on the run, hinges on the credible threat of force in order to prompt a negotiated solution between President Slobodan Milosevic and the ethnic Albanians of Kosovo, who make up 90 percent of the population in the province under Serbian rule.

In any case, the Clinton administration and NATO officials do not expect quick Russian approval for a Security Council resolution authorizing the use of force.

Historically, the Serbs are friends and allies of Moscow and Kosovo is, after all, an internationally recognized integral part of Serbia and, thereby of Yugoslavia.

But these officials say they are counting on President Boris Yeltsin to help persuade Mr. Milosevic, when they meet on Tuesday, to halt the violence against ethnic Albanians and to start negotiating seriously with their representatives.

If Mr. Milosevic ends up embarrassing the Russians by rebuffing Moscow's

requests, senior American and NATO-country officials say, Moscow may be more willing to support a decision to authorize NATO to use force in or over Kosovo.

Prompted by Britain, the allies did much last week to make the threat of force a credible one. NATO has agreed to displays of air power in countries like Albania and Macedonia, and to accelerated planning for a possible use of force in Kosovo, against a backdrop of tough talk when Western foreign ministers met Friday in London.

Officials said they were hopeful that the threat of force will be sufficient to deter Mr. Milosevic from continuing his military operations in Kosovo, where about 250 people have been killed, about 10,000 have become refugees and 60,000 or more have been forced to flee their homes.

President Milosevic argues that he is using his forces to put down an insurrection by the Kosovo Liberation Army, which is fighting for independence — much as Moscow tried to put down insurrectionists in Chechnya without NATO's interference.

But the officials emphasize that military force, no matter who wields it, will not bring a solution to the Kosovo problem. Only negotiations can do that, they say. And there is a growing consensus that Washington and NATO must press both the Serbs and ethnic Albanians to negotiate — and to negotiate for an end neither side currently accepts.

The Kosovo Albanian leader whom Washington favors, Ibrahim Rugova, who backs negotiations for independence, is rapidly losing popular support to the Kosovo Liberation Army. Western intelligence officials say, and few ethnic Albanians favor talks with the Serbs. That suggests that if negotiations with Mr. Milosevic are to work, a representative of the KLA must be involved.

"The problem right now is that you're negotiating with someone,

French evacuees in Dakar said the tragedy occurred Friday when a boat carrying the refugees, most of them Guinea-Bissau citizens, capsized on its way to the Bijagao Islands, 50 kilometers (31 miles) off the West African country's coast.

More than 3,000 evacuees from 25 countries arrived in Dakar, Senegal's capital, from Guinea-Bissau on Friday or on Saturday after fleeing the fighting.

Fighting between the rebels and government forces, backed by reinforcements from neighboring Senegal and Guinea, has centered on a garrison in the suburb of Bra where the mutineers have been holed up for a week. The mutineers also control the international airport.

A rebel spokesman described as "pure propaganda" the government's claim that the renegades had been dislodged from their stronghold. Lusa reported.

(AP, Reuters, AFP)



Special police officers in Bairam Curri, Albania, searching men lined up Sunday from a bus that bad carried them over the mountains into refuge from the Serbian Province of Kosovo, which is under military assault.

Rugova, who can't deliver the people who have to be delivered to make a settlement stick," a senior Western official said.

At the same time, the official conceded, little is known about the leadership and structure of the KLA. "We need to do a lot more work to figure out who and how" the KLA is represented in any negotiations, he said, given that Mr. Milosevic may be unwilling to meet directly with a KLA representative.

"We need to get a political process going to which both sides are genuinely committed, and right now we don't have that," the official said.

Nor is the West acting with a firm resolve on what outcome it wants.

Washington and its allies favor enhanced autonomy for Kosovo within a

federal Yugoslavia. But the ethnic Albanians, regardless of whether they favor the approach chosen by Rugova or the KLA, want independence and say a return to the status quo is impossible.

Mr. Milosevic, who took away Kosovo's autonomous status within Serbia in 1989, shows little sign of willingness to grant Kosovo much more than a return to the way things were.

Western officials acknowledge that any settlement must contain protections for Kosovo's Serbs and for the Serbian monasteries, cultural centers and historical sites that are central to the Serbs' self-image and ideology.

Some officials compare Kosovo to Northern Ireland, in the sense that an armed group is fighting for independence and that peace requires it to ac-

cept more realistic goals, short of that aspiration.

But Kosovo and the KLA seem to lack a figure like Gerry Adams, the head of Sinn Fein, the political wing of the Irish Republican Army, who can articulate a set of compromises to the men with the guns.

With divisions about how deep to get involved in Kosovo, Washington has been willing to be driven by the British and Germans toward a more confrontational policy toward Mr. Milosevic, including economic sanctions.

Still, American officials say they and NATO have been deeply involved with Kosovo policy in the first three months of this crisis, a marked contrast to Bosnia, where Washington kept its distance for nearly four years.

## Fierce Fighting Persists in Guinea-Bissau; 4 Embassies and a Hospital Hit by Shells

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**LISBON** — Fierce fighting between rebel soldiers and government troops in Guinea-Bissau continued Sunday as the insurgents denied government claims that they had been crushed, according to reports.

The two sides were pounding each other's positions in the capital, Bissau, with rockets, mortars and artillery, the Portuguese news agency Lusa reported.

Captured in the middle, the U.S. and Swedish embassies, the main hospital and the Finance Ministry have taken direct hits, Portuguese radio RDP Africa said. Damage to the Russian and French embassies was reported earlier in the day.

With the fighting intensifying, thousands of people were desperately seeking an escape route, and reports emerged Sunday that 200 people drowned as they fled Guinea-Bissau by boat two days before.

French evacuees in Dakar said the tragedy occurred Friday when a boat carrying the refugees, most of them Guinea-Bissau citizens, capsized on its way to the Bijagao Islands, 50 kilometers (31 miles) off the West African country's coast.

More than 3,000 evacuees from 25 countries arrived in Dakar, Senegal's capital, from Guinea-Bissau on Friday or on Saturday after fleeing the fighting.

Fighting between the rebels and government forces, backed by reinforcements from neighboring Senegal and Guinea, has centered on a garrison in the suburb of Bra where the mutineers have been holed up for a week. The mutineers also control the international airport.

A rebel spokesman described as "pure propaganda" the government's claim that the renegades had been dislodged from their stronghold. Lusa reported.

(AP, Reuters, AFP)

## EDUCATION

### U.S.A.

#### In Global Business, A DePaul MBA Makes A World Of Difference.

18-Month MBA in International Marketing and Finance (MBA/IMF)

Intensive 18-Month Curriculum  
A case study approach combines marketing and financial decision-making with an international business perspective

International Business Practicum  
Ten weeks are spent learning the global business practices of one or more multi-national corporations

The Chicago Advantage  
Located in the heart of Chicago's business district, DePaul University gives you access to the largest network of business alumni in the country.

Mail to:  
DePaul University  
Kellstadt Graduate School of Business  
MBA/IMF  
1 E. Jackson Blvd.  
Chicago, IL 60603  
Fax (312)362-6677

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
SSN \_\_\_\_\_  
Home Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City/State/Zip \_\_\_\_\_  
Country \_\_\_\_\_  
Home/Work Phone: IHT 0501

#### PHYSICAL THERAPY (DPT)

The First Entry-Level  
Doctorate Degree Program in  
Physical Therapy to be offered  
by ROSS UNIVERSITY

Ross University has been educating Medical and Veterinary Medicine Students for more than 20 years and is now accepting applications for enrollment in its 3 calendar year, post-baccalaureate program (DPT), to be established at the Medical School Campus on the Caribbean Island of Dominica.

• Curriculum will be developed following the American Physical Therapy Association's guidelines for practice.

• Clinical rotations will be developed in U.S. hospitals and other practice sites.

• Graduates will be eligible to sit for

United States licensure as licensed Physical Therapist.

For more information contact the Student Admissions Office at:

ROSS UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

460 West 34th Street, 12th Floor

New York, NY 10018-3601

Phone: 212-278-5500

Fax: 212-628-3147/212-258-7767

E-mail: mbaif@wpost.depaul.edu

Internet: http://www.depaul.edu/~mbaif

Innovative, experiential  
intensive English  
programs on the beautiful  
California Central Coast

Mouterey Center for  
American Language  
Studies

484 Washington Street, B195

Monterey, CA 93940 USA

Tel: 1-808-649-6041

Fax: 1-808-649-6043

E-mail: mbaif@tx.netcom.com

Internet: http://www.mcalis.com

BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION  
MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

BBA: four-year undergraduate degree (full-time) starting October or March.

MBA: one or two-year graduate degree (evening classes) starting October, January or April.

Concentration 1: International Management

Concentration 2: Global Tax Planning.

Strong academic course of study plus practical training, including yearly in-company internships arranged for under guidance.

Career guidance and placement, follow-up training, USA/Europe student exchange programs, transfer opportunities world-wide.

For further information, please contact:

MIT Professional Institute

77 Massachusetts Ave., 8-200, Cambridge, MA 02139-4307

Phone: 617-253-2101; fax: 617-253-8042

World Wide Web Home Page: http://web.mit.edu/professional/

Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Professional Development and  
Executive Business Training in the USA

• intensive training program

• business seminars

• business English classes

• corporate visits

• internships with American

• small classes — 8 maximum

companies

IPD Attn: GD

University of Nebraska at Omaha

Omaha, NE 68182-0492

FAX: 402-554-2949

http://www.unomaha.edu/~wrd/tpd/tpd.html

UNOmaha

University of Nebraska at Omaha

SCHILLER

INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

London: Experienced Lecturers needed who have MBA, MA,

and/or PhD, for Fall semester 3 September to 15 December,

1998, for courses: MA Business Communications (Advertising,

Public Relations, Publicity, Promotional writing for the media)

Also needed: Assistant Librarian / with Information Science

skills and lecturers for computer courses, MBA in Information

Technology program; and MBA Public Sector.

Please send your CV to Director of Studies,

SCHILLER INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY, 51 - 55 WATERLOO ROAD,

LONDON SE1 8TX.

Tel: 0171 828 1372 - Fax: 0171 620 1226

### SWITZERLAND

#### AMERICAN COLLEGE OF SWITZERLAND - LEYSIN

Associate, Bachelor's & Master's degree programs  
International Business Administration with concentrations in:  
Management, Marketing, Accounting & Finance and Hotel Management

International Relations & Diplomacy • Economics • French Language, Literature  
and Civilization • Liberal Arts • Semester Abroad

Intensive English and French Language Courses

College Preparatory Programs (9th - 12th Grades)

English is the language of instruction \* Semesters begin January, late May, late August

Accepting applications for August 1998 entry

AMERICAN COLLEGE OF SWITZERLAND

Admissions Office

CH-1854 Leysin, Switzerland

Tel: +41 24 494 2222 - Fax: +41 24 494 1346

http://www.schiller.edu/

Other Schiller campuses: Florida, USA, London, England, Strasbourg, and Paris, France.

Accredited member ACICS, Washington DC, USA

### FRANCE

#### ESGCI

ESCI SUPERIEURE DE GESTION COMMERCE INTERNATIONAL  
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT & INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS

Why our BBA & MBA Programs  
make the difference?

Compare our experience, alumni, programs and tuition

## EUROPE

## Are Ulster's 30 Bloody Years Over?

*Belfast Residents Cautiously Optimistic About Peace Agreement*By James F. Clarity  
New York Times Service

**BELFAST** — On the Shankill Road, in the heart of Protestant West Belfast, Penny Purdy tucked her three small children into the back of her small red car the other day, fussing with them and warning them to behave. A few hundred yards from her car, a Roman Catholic bomber killed 10 Protestants and himself in a fish shop in 1993.

But these days, for the first time in her life, Mrs. Purdy, a Protestant, goes about her daily routine not worrying that she and her loved ones might be killed in an instant in the sectarian warfare between the Protestant majority and the Roman Catholic minority in Northern Ireland.

Mrs. Purdy, like 72 percent of the people in this predominantly Protestant British province, voted May 22 in favor of a new peace agreement to end the violence that has killed more than 3,200 people since 1969. She said she would vote again June 25 for a new provincial Assembly to carry out the agreement.

Like an increasing number of Protestant and Catholic people here, she is beginning to feel with some vestigial caution, that after 30 bloody years, peace may well have arrived to stay in Northern Ireland.

"Last winter when they were doing all that killing," she said, "my wee Zoe asked, 'Why has that man been killed?' after another tit-for-tat killing between Protestant and Catholic paramilitary groups.

"I realized then," Mrs. Purdy said, "that I'm 30 years old and I have never known peace in my lifetime. The agreement means peace for my three children. So I voted 'yes' in the referendum."

About half the Protestants in the province voted "no," mistrustful of the Irish Republican Army's willingness to continue its 11-month-old cease-fire while politicians try to reshape the province's political structure. But Mrs. Purdy is hopeful.

"I'd like to think they mean it," she said of the IRA and its political wing, Sinn Fein.

Ordinary people, officials and experts agree that the rate of killings has dropped sharply since the first IRA cease-fire in August 1994. From 1969 until 1994, the rate was about 10 dead a month; now, after four years of intensive effort toward a peace settlement, the rate is about one a month, and no one since the agreement was approved May 22 in referendums here and in the Irish Republic.

The Northern Ireland police force, the Royal Ulster Constabulary, says there has been little if any paramilitary

violence since the referendums. Instead of reports of bombings and shootings, people have been discussing the nasty theft of five lambs, including a black one, owned by two young girls near Portadown, west of here.

But some experts emphasize that justifiable hope must still be tempered with skepticism — that if the politicians do not move ahead toward new governmental panels to carry out the agreement, voters — and gunners — could change their minds.

"The agreement got a solid endorsement in the referendum," said Andy Wood, a political consultant and former information director for the British government in Belfast. "We'll have to see whether it receives such solid support six months from now. A lot of people thought of their kids, swallowed hard, held their noses and voted for it."

Disillusionment, he said, could lead to a return of violence.

David McKittrick, author of several books on Northern Ireland, is also wary. "Nobody really thinks it's all over forever," he said. He added that violence could erupt, as it has in recent years, if Protestant marchers are allowed to take their parades through respectful Catholic neighborhoods later this month and in July.

"It's very dicey," he said of the prospects for the parades. "Only a couple of hundred bully boys can start

the confrontation. It only needs a few to spark off the whole thing again."

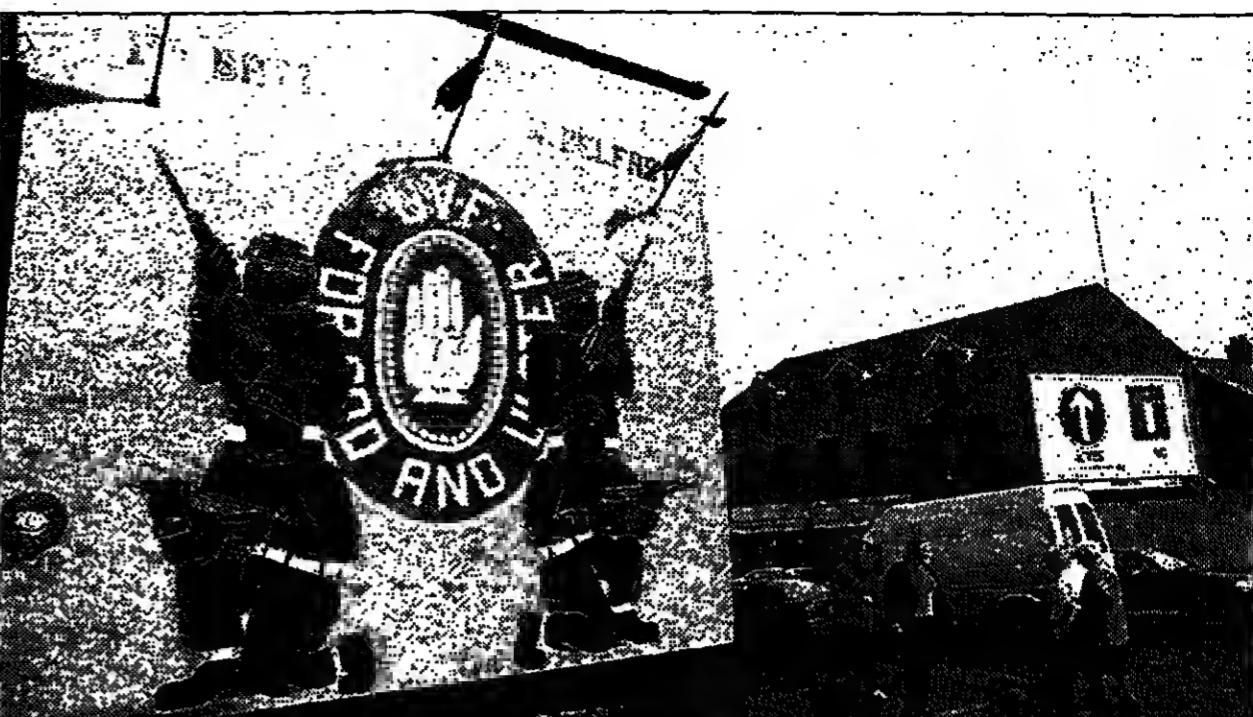
But on a recent afternoon in West Belfast, where much of the killing has taken place, hope was more apparent than fear. On the Shankill Road, a Protestant shopkeeper whose customers include hard-line and mainstream Protestants, said he had voted in favor of the peace agreement, but asked, for commercial reasons, for anonymity.

"You keep talking about Protestants," he said. "Most of them around here call themselves Protestants, but 90 percent of them never see the inside of a church."

He pointed to a wall poster depicting the Reverend Ian Paisley, the hard-line Protestant political leader, apparently wiping a tear from his eye. "Don't Let Paisley Put Tears in Your Eyes," the poster says, referring to Mr. Paisley's fulminating speeches against the peace agreement. The poster was put up, the shopkeeper said, by Protestants favoring the peace agreement. Anti-Paisley posters in Protestant areas would have been unthinkable a few years ago.

But like many Protestants, the shopkeeper said Mr. Paisley's grip on the Protestant mind and vote is slipping fast, that he is losing sway with Protestants to David Trimble, leader of the Ulster Unionist Party, which supported the peace agreement.

Aidan Darragh, the Catholic owner of



Belfast is slowly adjusting to the idea of peace in Northern Ireland. A loyalist mural on the Shankill Road in the heart of Protestant West Belfast serves as a reminder of the long conflict between Protestants and Catholics. (Courtesy of Belfast Telegraph)

a newspaper and candy store, admitted that he had been sure the peace agreement would not be approved.

He gave credit for the deal to Gerry Adams, the Sinn Fein leader, and David Trimble, the head of the Ulster Unionist Party. Mr. Darragh said he had never

before had a kind word for Mr. Trimble, but that to win approval of the agreement, "David Trimble worked very hard."

"He's starting to get a wee bit of sense," Mr. Darragh said. "He knows now they're going to have to share

power with us. There'll be some minor disturbances over the parades. But after a couple of days it'll be over. Nothing like the past. People are saying: 'It's over. Let's get along with our lives. Let's make the peace deal work.'"

## BRIEFLY

## Kohl Party Rejects Call For Election TV Debate

**BONN** — Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democrats rejected on Sunday an invitation by the Social Democrat challenger, Gerhard Schroeder, for a series of televised debates between the two chancellor rivals.

Schroeder has not grasped that an election campaign does not equate to a personality show," said the Christian Democrat spokesman, Rolf Kiefer.

"It is about the practical, political competition between a center coalition and a dangerous left alliance."

The Germans vote on Sept. 27. (Reuters)

## Police in Greece Battle Unappointed Teachers

**ATHENS** — Greek riot policemen used tear gas and riot sticks to disperse protesters for a fourth day on Sunday, as unappointed

teachers continued their campaign to prevent new teacher recruitment exams from taking place.

In the most serious incidents, shop windows were smashed and cars attacked as riot police fired tear gas to disperse a 2,000-strong crowd at a suburban Athens examination center.

The teachers' union called a 24-hour strike at schools for Monday and said it would hold a protest rally later in the day to condemn police treatment of the protesters. (Reuters)

## Spain Is Urged to Probe A Radiation Accident

**MADRID** — Environmentalists called Sunday for an investigation into an industrial accident at a steel plant owned by Acerinox that may have caused a sharp rise in radiation levels registered across Europe earlier this month.

Spain's Nuclear Security Council said on Saturday that an incident at a steel plant belonging to the company in the southern city of

Algeciras had released a radioactive substance and may have been behind an unexplained radiation increase detected in Switzerland on June 1 and 2. (Reuters)

## Memorial to Holocaust Is Reworked for Berlin

**BERLIN** — Peter Eisenmann, an American architect, has reworked his design for the Berlin Holocaust memorial and will present it for consideration this week, a German newspaper reported Sunday.

Plans for the monument, intended to commemorate 6 million Jews murdered by the Nazis, have provoked emotional debate and criticism in Germany.

The Tagesspiegel said Mr. Eisenmann had reworked his original design — a graveyard-like labyrinth of 4,000 concrete pillars up to 7.5 meters (25 feet) high — by reducing the number of pillars to 2,000 and sinking the construction into the ground.

The design would only be half a meter high and could be viewed from above. (Reuters)

Weekend  
OPTIONS®  
Heart of the City

Amsterdam from DFL 275 per night.

Enjoy a little luxury this weekend with Heart of the City Weekend Options from Inter-Continental. With over 60 hotels at the heart of 50 of Europe's most beautiful cities we'll ensure you have the perfect escape. For information or reservations contact us from the UK on 0345 581444, from France on 08 00 90 85 55, or from Germany on 0130-85 39 55.

## INTER-CONTINENTAL

HOTELS AND RESORTS

Europe • The Middle East • Africa • Asia Pacific • The Americas

This week's DFL 275 is valid at Americas, Asia Pacific, Europe, Middle East, Africa and Africa.

NO WONDER PEOPLE SAY OUR SERVICE IS LEGENDARY.

A MEMBER OF STAR ALLIANCE

There is a centuries old tradition to the gentle and caring service that makes one of today's most modern fleets across 70 worldwide destinations.

Thai

# Hong Kong Crusaders Against Racism Gain Little Support, Even From Victims

By Keith B. Richburg  
Washington Post Service

HONG KONG — To hear Ravi Gidumal, a locally born businessman, tell of the common trials and petty racial slights experienced by an ethnic Indian in Hong Kong, you might think you were talking to a black man describing life in white America.

There are the taxicab drivers who sometimes refuse to stop to pick him up. There was the time he went to join friends in a popular local bar, only to be told at the front door that Indians were not allowed. There was the time in his late teens when he applied for a job teaching English, only to be told — despite his impeccable British accent —

that he was not right for the position because his skin was the wrong color.

"Most Indians who are here will notice it, if not on a daily basis, then quite often," he said. "I wouldn't say it's a major issue — you're talking about such a small minority of people. But it's a niggling problem."

In many advanced societies, such overt displays of racial discrimination might well be illegal, or at least not openly tolerated. But in Hong Kong, while a bill of rights prohibits the government from practicing discrimination, there is no similar law prohibiting discrimination based on race or age in the private sector. Members of the territory's tiny ethnic South Asian population are the most frequent victims of

deeply rooted racial prejudice from the city's 98 percent Chinese majority.

"This is a major scandal and something that we've been agitating about for years," said Paul Harris, chairman of the Hong Kong Human Rights Monitor. "You can refuse to hire someone because he is black or white or Oriental."

Things that in most Western countries would be outrageous or illegal or lead to action for damages, here are not," Mr. Harris said. "You can turn someone down because of their skin color or religion, and the law will not intervene."

There is some disagreement as to exactly how prevalent the problem of racial discrimination is in Hong Kong. Raj Sital, past president of the Indian

Chamber of Commerce, said his group once surveyed its members to determine whether there was support for an anti-discrimination law.

"I don't think we even got a handful of replies, so I don't think it's a big problem," he said.

"I was born and raised here," he said. "I really haven't felt it as such."

The Hong Kong government agrees that discrimination is not widespread enough to warrant legislation. Instead, the government published in April a nonbinding "code of practice against discrimination," aimed at tackling prejudice through public education and raising awareness.

"We had a consultation last year, and the community at large did not seem to think there was a need for legislation,"

said Patrick Wong, spokesman for the Home Affairs Bureau, which published the new guidelines. "We don't think it's a very big problem in Hong Kong. We have decided we will support equal opportunity through education."

Even the most outspoken campaigners for equal opportunity laws in Hong Kong agree that in a convoluted society like this, the effects of petty discrimination are relatively slight — sometimes making the problem seem less urgent.

"People are not violent," Mr. Harris said. "You don't have skinhead attacks like in Germany. That minimizes the effects, but it also makes it less visible."

But Mr. Harris and other advocates still think the government needs to take action. For one thing, they accuse the government of a double standard; there are laws against discriminating by gender or physical disability, but not on race or age.

One of the biggest problems, say the supporters of new legislation, is a cultural aversion to conflict in which many victims of racial prejudice suffer the slights in silence.

Mr. Gidumal, who is campaigning for a new anti-discrimination law, conceded that he had found little support for his efforts from the very community he was seeking to protect.

"The Indian community doesn't seem too bothered about it," he said, adding, "There doesn't seem to be will in the community to do something about it."

Anna Wu, the head of the local consumer council and a former member of the Legislative Council, said, "People in Hong Kong are not open to airing certain types of grievances."

Nevertheless, she pushed for an anti-discrimination law when she was on the Legislative Council.

"Even without a victim coming forward, the government is obliged to legislate to protect," she said. Like others, she cited as the main problem prejudice against the majority Chinese population against people with darker skin.

At the heart of the problem are complex questions of race and identity in a Chinese city that only one year ago rejoined the mainland.

There is also the backdrop of 150 years of British colonialism during which racial discrimination was an entrenched feature of imperial governance. Throughout most of the British rule, top jobs in the civil service were reserved for expatriates — meaning whites — and discrimination in housing, schooling and employment was officially and strictly enforced.

Change came only in the 1970s and '80s, and in 1991, a bill of rights was passed, prohibiting the government from discriminating. But after nearly 150 years, Mr. Harris said, "the idea that it's okay to discriminate against people on the grounds of race is deeply rooted here."

Given its own history of discrimination, critics say, the former colonial government was loath to introduce an anti-discrimination law.

While Hong Kong is overwhelmingly Chinese, it is home to about 35,000 ethnic Indians. Together with ethnic Pakistanis and Sri Lankans, the total number of Hong Kong people with ancestors in South Asia is more than 50,000. In addition, Hong Kong is home to more than 140,000 Filipinos — 130,000 of them working as domestic helpers. Many of them also say they suffer from discrimination.



An East Timor parishioner holding a wooden cross as she listened Sunday to a sermon by Bishop Carlos Belo. (Charles Dharapak/The Associated Press)

## Habibie Hints at Freeing East Timor Rebel Leader

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JAKARTA — President B. J. Habibie has indicated that he is considering releasing Xanana Gusmao, the East Timorese rebel leader who is Indonesia's highest-profile political prisoner, even as he again ruled out any possibility of independence for the disputed territory.

In an interview during the weekend, Mr. Habibie also gave, for the first time, a timetable for economic recovery, predicting a turnaround in a year or two from the recent financial meltdown.

On Sunday, one of East Timor's most influential figures, Bishop Carlos Belo, a Nobel Peace Prize winner, appealed for the release of Mr. Gusmao and declared that the people of the territory should decide their political future.

"In a critical situation like this, I ask you, all East Timorese, to keep calm and be restrained," he said. "Please don't create things which disturb peace among people," Bishop Belo said in his sermon to commemorate a Catholic festival in the territory's capital, Dili.

"Let's work together to overcome the crisis of money, culture, morale and trust in the government, which is affecting Indonesia and East Timor."

In Jakarta, President Habibie declared Saturday: "We are going to keep East Timor what it is, an integrated part of Indonesia."

Earlier this month, Mr. Habibie said political autonomy for East Timor was not an option. "No, we will not let that happen," he said.

East Timor is a former Portuguese colony that was invaded by Indonesia in

1975 and annexed in the following year.

Mr. Gusmao's release is a key demand of the protesters and rebels who, in the haven of the rugged interior, continue their fight for independence.

"I'm really, really honestly considering releasing him and integrating all the Timorese who are still in the mountains [into] the society and to take care of them the same as other Indonesian people," President Habibie told the Japanese news service Kyodo.

Until now, Indonesian authorities have flatly rejected calls for the release of Mr. Gusmao.

Last week, Mr. Habibie freed 15 East Timorese political prisoners and suggested a special status for the territory in return for peace — an offer rejected by East Timorese activists.

Mr. Belo, who shared the Nobel Peace Prize in 1996 for his efforts to bring peace to East Timor, also appeared skeptical about the government's conciliatory moves.

"I'd like to see first," Mr. Belo said Sunday. "It could be a transitional solution."

He insisted that detainees be freed.

Regarding the economy, Mr. Habibie said that pulling the country out of its worst economic troubles in decades would demand "concentrated and concerted action."

"If it depended on me, I would want to do it immediately," he said. "We could come out of this crisis, let's say, with the help of everybody, in one to two years."

Mr. Habibie, who came to power last

month, had not indicated before how long economic recovery might take.

President Suharto, his predecessor, quit amid protests and riots triggered in part by the economic difficulties.

### ■ A Protest Without Challenge

Cindy Shiner of The Washington Post reported from Dili:

More than 1,000 people, including a few aging resistance fighters, gathered Saturday at the University of East Timor for a demonstration that was remarkable, for what did not happen, rather than

Unlike the years under Suharto, security forces did not harass protesters on the campus. Soldiers were nowhere to be seen as the shouted demands for independence.

"Viva!" they shouted, punching their fists into the air. They gathered on the back lawn of the campus and some sat on the school's roof, unfurling banners calling for the release of Mr. Gusmao or proclaiming "Death or Independence!"

"This is a golden chance for us," said Jovensio Martinez, 37, who spent nearly

seven years in prison after a 1991 street demonstration during which security forces shot and killed at least 50 protesters.

"It's the first chance we get to express our feelings on how to solve our problems and decide our political future," he said. "We have been crushed down for 23 years."

Soldiers have refrained from trying to prevent campus protests, but they broke up a rally Friday by East Timorese at the Foreign Ministry in Jakarta, the Indonesian capital. (AP, Reuters)

It's the first chance we get to express our feelings on how to solve our problems and decide our political future," he said. "We have been crushed down for 23 years."

Soldiers have refrained from trying to prevent campus protests, but they broke up a rally Friday by East Timorese at the Foreign Ministry in Jakarta, the Indonesian capital. (AP, Reuters)

## BRIEFLY

### Aid to Indonesia Hurts North Korea

BEIJING — Food shipments to North Korea are being threatened as aid is diverted to Indonesia to support Jakarta in its financial crisis, a UN official said Sunday.

"There are competing demands in the world, especially in this region now with Indonesia," said Douglas Couts, the Pyongyang-based representative of the World Food Program.

North Korea is struggling to feed its 24 million people after three years of floods, drought and other natural disasters. Indonesia has been hit by falling wages and rising food prices that have sparked widespread riots, contributing to President Suharto's fall. (Reuters)

### Cyclone Threatens Epidemic in India

AHMEDABAD, India — Gujarat state faced the threat of an epidemic as the authorities tried Sunday to restore infrastructure damaged by a devastating cyclone.

The death toll in the cyclone that swept the Arabian Sea coast Tuesday mounted to 1,051, all but 11 in Gujarat, as officials sent out medical help to cure and prevent outbreaks of disease following the disaster. As many as 144 people were still missing in the port city of Kandla.

"There is a threat of epidemic in waterlogged areas, and we have sent out 382 teams of doctors along with paramedics in the entire state," a state government spokesman said in Ahmedabad. (Reuters)

### Kuomintang Halts Its Slide in Taiwan

TAIPEI (AFP) — Taiwan's ruling Kuomintang Party has halted the erosion in its power base.

In local elections Saturday, Kuomintang candidates won 3,520 seats in voting for 7,755 village and neighborhood chiefs, 45 percent of the total. Independents took 4,086 seats or 53 percent. The Democratic Progressive Party won 116 seats, and the rightist New Party won 6. (AFP)

### For the Record

The police in Beijing have interrogated and threatened three dissidents who urged President Bill Clinton to press Chinese leaders on human rights during a summit meeting this month, a rights group reported. (AP)

He'd boldly taken off from Lagos before he took out a big, fat book. He put it aside when we brought him some tea and then suddenly started chattering away. He was on his way to visit his sons in England. The whole college was crazy about Sir Walter Scott, which explained why he was reading "Ivanhoe," he told us with a smile. In Zurich, he was planning to buy inline skates and snowboards for his boys. Perhaps that would be one way of bringing them back down to earth.

## Far Right's Success in Australia Forces Politicians to Take Note

Reuters

CANBERRA — Australia's political leaders moved into damage control Sunday after the stunning electoral debut by Pauline Hanson's One Nation Party.

Prime Minister John Howard said his conservatives and the Labour opposition could not afford to ignore One Nation's success Saturday in state voting in Queensland, where the ultra-conservative group won a quarter of the vote.

"There are clear lessons to be learned from the result," he said in a statement. "These include the genuine sense of vulnerability felt by many Australians during times of economic and social change."

In its first electoral outing, the 15-month-old One Nation broke the political dominance of Labour and Mr. Howard's Liberal-National coalition. It appeared ready to garner up to 12 of the 89 Queensland seats.

With the results clear in all but about 10 seats on Sunday, officials continued counting votes to see if Labour would wind up with a slim majority.

If not, the pressure would be on the

Chamber of Commerce, said his group once surveyed its members to determine whether there was support for an anti-discrimination law.

"I don't think we even got a handful of replies, so I don't think it's a big problem," he said.

"I was born and raised here," he said. "I really haven't felt it as such."

The Hong Kong government agrees that discrimination is not widespread enough to warrant legislation. Instead, the government published in April a nonbinding "code of practice against discrimination," aimed at tackling prejudice through public education and raising awareness.

"We had a consultation last year, and the community at large did not seem to think there was a need for legislation,"

said Patrick Wong, spokesman for the Home Affairs Bureau, which published the new guidelines. "We don't think it's a very big problem in Hong Kong. We have decided we will support equal opportunity through education."

Even the most outspoken campaigners for equal opportunity laws in Hong Kong agree that in a convoluted society like this, the effects of petty discrimination are relatively slight — sometimes making the problem seem less urgent.

"People are not violent," Mr. Harris said. "You don't have skinhead attacks like in Germany. That minimizes the effects, but it also makes it less visible."

But Mr. Harris and other advocates still think the government needs to take

action. For one thing, they accuse the government of a double standard; there are laws against discriminating by gender or physical disability, but not on race or age.

One of the biggest problems, say the supporters of new legislation, is a cultural aversion to conflict in which many victims of racial prejudice suffer the slights in silence.

Mr. Gidumal, who is campaigning for a new anti-discrimination law, conceded that he had found little support for his efforts from the very community he was seeking to protect.

"The Indian community doesn't seem too bothered about it," he said, adding, "There doesn't seem to be will in the community to do something about it."

Anna Wu, the head of the local consumer council and a former member of the Legislative Council, said, "People in Hong Kong are not open to airing certain types of grievances."

Nevertheless, she pushed for an anti-discrimination law when she was on the Legislative Council.

"Even without a victim coming forward, the government is obliged to legislate to protect," she said. Like others, she cited as the main problem prejudice against the majority Chinese population against people with darker skin.

At the heart of the problem are complex questions of race and identity in a Chinese city that only one year ago rejoined the mainland.

There is also the backdrop of 150 years of British colonialism during which racial discrimination was an entrenched feature of imperial governance. Throughout most of the British rule, top jobs in the civil service were reserved for expatriates — meaning whites — and discrimination in housing, schooling and employment was officially and strictly enforced.

Change came only in the 1970s and '80s, and in 1991, a bill of rights was passed, prohibiting the government from discriminating. But after nearly 150 years, Mr. Harris said, "the idea that it's okay to discriminate against people on the grounds of race is deeply rooted here."

Given its own history of discrimination, critics say, the former colonial government was loath to introduce an anti-discrimination law.

While Hong Kong is overwhelmingly Chinese, it is home to about 35,000 ethnic Indians. Together with ethnic Pakistanis and Sri Lankans, the total number of Hong Kong people with ancestors in South Asia is more than 50,000. In addition, Hong Kong is home to more than 140,000 Filipinos — 130,000 of them working as domestic helpers. Many of them also say they suffer from discrimination.

It's the first chance we get to express our feelings on how to solve our problems and decide our political future," he said. "We have been crushed down for 23 years."

Soldiers have

om Victims

For one thing, they accept the consequences of a double standard that discriminates against physical disability, but not against age. The biggest problem, however, is that in conflict in which one side is based on racial prejudice rather than on merit, the person who is campaigning for discrimination has found little support from the very community he is trying to protect.

The British community, however, doesn't seem to be able to do something about it. The head of the local council, a former member of the council, said: "We are not open to any kind of grievances, but when she goes to the British community, she pushes for a solution to the problem, and that's the only one we can do."

But a victim community is not the only one that is being targeted. She said: "The main problem is that Chinese people are darker than us, and the problem of race and ethnicity is that only one race is being targeted."

The building of a wall, which is being built, is a major problem, and the problem of race and ethnicity is that only one race is being targeted."

Many Nigerians say press freedom has become a key battle in a larger war between their military rulers and what is one of Africa's most developed civil societies. While countries in most of Africa are struggling to build the non-governmental institutions that can underpin a stable democracy — including professional independent news media — Nigeria has more of them than other nations in the region, and has fought the military to keep them, African political analysts say.

"After General Abacha's death Monday and his replacement by General Abdulsalam Abubakar, we hope for change," said Akin Akingbhu, director of the Independent Journalism Center, which monitors press freedoms.

"Obviously, the first step would be to release journalists in jail," he said in a telephone interview. But to General Abubakar's first speech to the nation Tuesday night, "he avoided any mention of human rights issues," Mr. Akingbhu said.

"The pattern, when a new military leader comes in," Mr. Akingbhu said,

## In Nigeria and Turkey, Government Makes Journalism a Hazardous Job

### The Lively Press of Lagos Holds Little Hope That Change of Leaders Will Ease Travails

By James Rupert  
Washington Post Service

"LAGOS — At the grimy building in an industrial zone where Tell news-magazine reprints offices, it is not easy to find a reporter — and impossible to find an editor.

"Advertising and circulation offices bustle, but the newsroom's phalanx of old, empty desks is silent enough for a coffee break or a nap. "We live and work underground," said Mihkail Momin, one of only two Tell reporters at the office one day last month.

Nigerian publications that report most critically on this country's military government have had to practice their journalism underground. They hold editorial meetings in churches or public parks, lay out their editions on computers moved among "safe houses" and shift their print runs randomly among presses around this vast country.

That is because, in recent years under General Sani Abacha, who died last week, the military has proven determined to silence what African and Western journalists and intellectuals say is one of the most vigorous, professional presses in black Africa.

Many Nigerians say press freedom has become a key battle in a larger war between their military rulers and what is one of Africa's most developed civil societies. While countries in most of Africa are struggling to build the non-governmental institutions that can underpin a stable democracy — including professional independent news media — Nigeria has more of them than other nations in the region, and has fought the military to keep them, African political analysts say.

"After General Abacha's death Monday and his replacement by General Abdulsalam Abubakar, we hope for change," said Akin Akingbhu, director of the Independent Journalism Center, which monitors press freedoms.

"Obviously, the first step would be to release journalists in jail," he said in a telephone interview. But to General Abubakar's first speech to the nation Tuesday night, "he avoided any mention of human rights issues," Mr. Akingbhu said.

"The pattern, when a new military leader comes in," Mr. Akingbhu said,

"is that he often relaxes the measures against the press to win approval. But after a few months, they usually resume" repression.

The New York-based Committee to Protect Journalists last month named General Abacha as the world leader most inimical to a free press. As of early May, the committee counted 21 Nigerian journalists in jail — some without being charged, others having been convicted in secret trials. During the month, four journalists were released, but several others were arrested, according to Nigerian news reports.

Nigeria's secret police, the State Security Service, routinely raid newspaper offices or abduct journalists at gunpoint on the streets and hold them incommunicado for months, demanding that they reveal names and addresses of colleagues or sources.

Journalists have been slain in suspicious circumstances unsolved by any official investigation. A top magazine editor was killed in 1986 by a mail bomb while, colleagues said, he was investigating alleged narcotics corruption by the previous military regime. In February, gunmen burst into the home of Tunde Oladejo, an editor at The Guardian, shot him and held his family at gunpoint while he bled to death on the floor, colleagues said.

In his offices in Abuja, Information Minister Ikeobasi Mokbel recently denied that press freedom here is constrained.

"Nigeria runs one of the freest presses, if not the freest press, in the world," he said. Speaking of harassment of the press, he said that "if there are one or two cases, that should not be generalized."

But according to journalists and political scholars here, Nigeria's independent press has survived in spite of government policy. Many Africans and Westerners say Nigeria's press is black Africa's most vigorous and professional after post-apartheid South Africa.

Nigeria's massive population — a sixth of Africa's — and its early development of an impressive university system and large literate and intellectual classes bred a well-financed, competitive press "far ahead of anything else in the region," said Kabral Blay-Amihere, African coordinator at the Committee to Protect Journalists.



An array of Nigerian daily newspapers and weekly newsmagazines, whose journalists have gone underground in order to publish.

sociation. Nigeria's first president, Nnamdi Azikiwe, nicknamed Zik, was a journalist who had plagued British colonial officials with a muckraking column called "Inside Stuff by Zik."

On the streets of Lagos, the country's journalistic nerve center, hawkers offer seven independent daily papers and five weekly newsmagazines.

Still, "within five years, General Abacha and his colleagues have decimated a 130-year-old industry" that is "one of the most important parts of civil society," said Kakuna Kertina, African coordinator at the Committee to Protect Journalists.

Political sources said that talks between General Abubakar and political leaders on elections to complete a transition to civilian rule ended inconclusively on Sunday. Reuters reported from Abuja, Nigeria.

### Reporters in Ankara Who Challenge Taboos And Contradict Official Views Risk Prison

By Stephen Kinzer  
New York Times Service

ISTANBUL — A couple of dozen Ragip Duran's friends arranged a farewell dinner for him Thursday night at a restaurant in Istanbul's artistic Asmalmeccar quarter. Spirits were high, jokes and stories were told and much Turkish food was washed down with much beer, wine and rakı, the potent anise-flavored national drink.

Mr. Duran, a prominent journalist who has worked for several Turkish newspapers as well as for the BBC and Agence France-Presse, is out leaving Istanbul for an extended vacation. Nor has he taken a job or accepted a fellowship abroad. He is going to prison.

Turkey has some of the most restrictive press laws of any country professing democracy. Journalists who challenge long-established taboos risk falling afoul of the anti-terror law, which bans propaganda for Kurdish guerrillas or other groups that are considered threats to the nation. Under that law Mr. Duran, 43, has been sentenced to serve seven months in prison beginning Tuesday.

His case is far from unique. After a period of tolerance, the Turkish authorities imposed measures in 1993 intended to crush the Kurdish insurgency. Tansu Ciller, the prime minister at the time, authorized the deployment of thousands of troops in the mostly Kurdish southeast, and they carried out intensive sweeps through guerrilla areas and evacuated hundreds of villages.

At the same time, a new crackdown on the press began and dozens of intellectuals and others deemed sympathetic to the guerrillas were killed by shadowy death squads. The murder campaign has all but ended, but the prosecution and imprisonment of journalists without any help from people who say they support our ideals?"

Mr. Duran's crime was to publish an article portraying Abdullah Ocalan, leader of the Kurdish guerrilla movement, as a thoughtful figure who "cites Zarathustra or Freud" and "gives a lot of importance to equality and fraternity." This contradicts the official view that Mr. Ocalan is a ruthless terrorist without redeeming qualities.

"Since the founding of our republic, four or five subjects have been established as taboos, and you can only write about them if you accept the official line," Mr. Duran said. "You are free to say that Kurds are Turks or that Kurds do not exist in Turkey, but if you try to understand the Kurdish problem and say that Kurds have rights, that is a problem."

"The second taboo is Islam, or any suggestion that the republic has not been able to wipe away the influence of Islam to daily life."

"The third is the role and function of the army in the Turkish government and state. Free discussion of the army's problem and its history is also impossible, and the same is true about relations with Greece and Cyprus."

### OIL: Low Prices Hurt

Continued from Page 1

ing Western strategic interests to the Gulf.

Mindful of such risks, leaders in the Gulf generally have avoided hard economic choices, preferring to cross their fingers and hope for a rise to oil prices. But government officials in the region are increasingly willing to acknowledge the shortcomings of that approach.

"The recent decline in oil prices may be a blessing in disguise for us," Mr. Saoud, the Kuwaiti oil minister, said in a recent interview. "Although it has been difficult for us to do in the past politically, maybe we can search for alternative sources of income."

According to the International Monetary Fund, oil and gas contribute an average of 70 percent of government revenue in the six Arab monarchies — Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, United Arab Emirates, Qatar and Oman — that make up the Gulf Cooperation Council. The figure for Kuwait is more than 80 percent.

While accumulating vast personal fortunes, Arab rulers in the Gulf generally have been shrewd enough to spend lavishly on schools, hospitals, roads and other projects that benefit their citizenry. They also have guaranteed economic security. In Kuwait, for example, the government employs 93 percent of all Kuwaiti workers, augmenting their salaries with generous allowances based on family size. It also provides Kuwaitis with free land, 30-year interest-free mortgages and electricity at roughly one-eighth the cost of production, according to Jasem Sadiq, a former economist at the central bank who now runs a private consulting firm here.

In Kuwait and elsewhere, the arrangement amounts to a kind of social contract: The rulers take care of their subjects, who in turn do not contest the legitimacy of their power. Maintaining that contract was easy when oil prices were high, as in the early 1980s. More recently, however, it has come under strain.

Alarm bells rang in 1994, when a sharp drop in oil prices forced Saudi Arabia to cut wheat subsidies, contributing to a rare bout of political unrest that culminated in the arrest of several fundamentalist clerics and hundreds of their supporters. Even as oil prices bounced back, domestic critics in Saudi Arabia and elsewhere have accused their leaders of squandering billions on arms, mostly from the United States.

Chastened by their experience of 1994, rulers in Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states generally have acted with restraint, avoiding new spending commitments while using excess revenue to pay off debt to contractors and other creditors. What they did not do, however, was take advantage of higher oil revenue in 1995 and 1996 to initiate the kinds of far-reaching structural reforms advocated by the World Bank and IMF.

"When oil prices went up to \$22 a barrel, the Saudis were saying, 'Okay, problem solved,'" said Kenneth Katzman, a specialist on Gulf security at the Congressional Research Service. "If they had said, 'This is a windfall, but we're still going to restructure anyway,' they would have been in a much better position."

But the latest dip in oil prices has only reinforced the message that Gulf states can no longer afford to coddle their citizens with generous subsidies and guaranteed jobs. Among other things, they simply cannot keep pace with population growth, now running at more than 3 percent in Saudi Arabia, for example.

It is no accident that those Gulf states with the least oil have the most diversified economies. Bahrain, for example, derives much of its limited oil revenue from an offshore field it shares with Saudi Arabia. So the ruling Khalifa family has pushed to attract other industries.



Helmut Kohl keeping dry at a Mass in Mainz on Sunday attended by more than 30,000 people.

### EUROPE: Kohl Is Expected to Take Hard Line on Bonn's Contribution to EU

Continued from Page 1

commission, struck back late last week, saying he was fed up with national politicians making the EU the "whipping boy for all ills."

Europeans, be contended, want "more Europe to protect their health, they want more Europe in Kosovo, they want more Europe to protect their safety."

For many European officials, the desire of Mr. Kohl to be seen as standing up strongly for German interests was evidence of how weak he regards his own position as he enters the final stages of the campaign for German parliamentary elections on Sept. 27.

But perhaps more important, the new attitude from Bonn is seen as an implicit acknowledgment that Mr. Kohl has already stretched himself in signing Germany up to the single European currency despite serious public misgivings.

"He has to give a strong signal that now that Germany has given up the Deutsche mark, there will be a limit to the transfer of power to Brussels," said an official from the Netherlands, one of the smaller EU countries that is concerned about the new German skepticism.

As that comment suggests, the skepticism is likely to persist even if Mr. Kohl rallies against the odds to win an unprecedented fifth term as chancellor. Premiers from Germany's state governments pressed Mr. Kohl in Bonn last week to take a tough line on the EU budget, a clear sign that Germans across the political spectrum are fed up with paying nearly two-thirds of the Union's net budget contribution at a time when Bonn contributes to provide more than 100 billion DM (\$55 billion) a year in subsidies to Eastern Germany.

And as does his Social Democratic chal-

lenge, Gerhard Schroeder, most of Germany's political leaders hail from a younger generation that has little personal memory of the devastation of World War II, and do not share Mr. Kohl's instinctive attachment to the European Union as something that has rehabilitated the country economically and politically.

"Maybe the time has run out when they feel responsible and willing to pay for past mistakes," an EU official said.

According to figures for 1996, Germany paid 12.5 billion European currency units (\$13.6 billion) more into the EU budget than it received in farm and development subsidies, nearly four times as much as Britain, the next biggest net contributor. As a percentage of its gross domestic product, Germany paid about 0.65 percent, just behind the Netherlands but more than 10 times as much as France.

Finance Minister Theo Waigel has demanded a cut in Germany's contribution of about 7 billion Ecu a year by capping net contributions at about 0.4 percent of GDP. He has won strong backing from the Dutch, the Swedes and the Austrians, who also are big contributors.

But if the German protest has won some grudging sympathy elsewhere, no one is rushing to fill their budgetary shoes. France and Italy, the wealthy countries that get the best deal out of the EU budget, have stayed mostly silent. Prime Minister Tony Blair has vowed to defend the EU budget rebate that Margaret Thatcher won for Britain in 1984. And Spain, the biggest net beneficiary from the EU, has led the resistance to any budget changes.

No decisions will be made at the two-day meeting in Cardiff that opens Monday, but EU leaders will face some hard bargaining in the months ahead. To keep their own budget process on track and prevent any delay in the enlargement negotiations with Eastern Europe, they must conclude a new five-year budget package by next March.

Ironically, Germany will hold the EU presidency then, a factor that will require Bonn to be more even-handed and less partisan, and which explains why Mr. Kohl is thumping the table now.

Even if EU leaders stick to the timetable, Germany's new right-fisted stance will either mean a delay to enlargement, or less money for potential Eastern European members than poor countries have won to the past.

In a sign of the drift, EU officials now routinely talk of 2003 as the likely year when the first Eastern country will join the Union. A few months ago, the consensus bet was 2002.

Stanley Crossick, director of the Belmont European Policy Center, said current trends could push the first wave of enlargement to 2005. Germany's new budget stand "would, if anything, be a delaying factor," he said.

The summit meeting is expected to be a low-key contrast to the leaders' 11-hour marathon meeting to start monetary union last month. Indeed, it is a sign of the euro's transition from political football to an established feature of the landscape that no substantive discussions of monetary union are planned.

Still, there was some sideline skirmishing on Sunday as Mr. Chirac insisted that a Frenchman would take over as head of the European Central Bank in four years, while Mr. Santer insisted there was no departure date for the incumbent, Wim Duisenberg, who is Dutch. Mr. Chirac also voiced his opinion that Britain would join the single currency by 2002.



A GLASS OF CHAMPAGNE AND A PRINTER CABLE, PLEASE.

**Sheraton**  
HOTELS & RESORTS

Or indeed, a glass of wine and a laptop. Sheraton and AT&T have combined to take care of the business traveller's every whim. You'll find fully equipped business centres and Smart Rooms™ if you prefer to work in privacy.

Another advantage of Smart Rooms™ is the AT&T Direct™ Service Speed Dial Feature.

Just the touch of a button provides fast connections, with the clearest sound quality on calls back to the U.S.

Sheraton's Business Traveller Services.

\*\* \* \* \* \* Based on 1997 customer preference study.

Successful business trips have seldom been so pleasant.

For reservations, call our Global Toll Free no. 00800-3253535 or visit [www.sheraton.com](http://www.sheraton.com).

Or to know more about AT&T, see [www.att.com/traveler](http://www.att.com/traveler).

## INTERNATIONAL

**U.S. and China Seek to End Targeting of Missiles at Each Other**By Steven Erlanger  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — As President Bill Clinton prepares for a summit meeting in Beijing this month, the United States and China are trying to negotiate an agreement to no longer target nuclear missiles at each other, senior U.S. officials have announced.

The officials also said that Washington was pressing China to codify its promises earlier this month to further restrict the supply of missile technology to Pakistan.

The Asia director of the National Security Council, Sandra Kristoff, is in Beijing trying to complete work on the substantive agenda for Mr. Clinton's visit, the first by a U.S. president to China since the crackdown on demonstrators at Tiananmen Square nine years ago this month.

Mr. Clinton is to leave Washington on

June 24, and the deadline of the visit is a great spur to the negotiations. But the Chinese, by past pattern, tend to make their hardest decisions at the last moment, U.S. officials say.

The United States tried to get a mutual detargeting agreement with China before President Jiang Zemin's visit to Washington last October, the officials said. But the effort foundered on China's insistence that detargeting be coupled with a mutual pledge of no first use of nuclear weapons in any crisis.

But U.S. strategic doctrine has always rejected pledges of no first use of nuclear weapons, because they are judged essentially meaningless and unverifiable. Also, during the Cold War, there was the real concern that NATO might have to use nuclear weapons to stop a big invasion by Warsaw Pact conventional forces into Western Europe, and Soviet suggestions of co-first-use pledges were always rejected.

"We're not going to change our doctrine in the context of China," a senior U.S. official said Saturday. "There are alliance reasons in Asia not to change it, as well," the official added, referring to the reliance of Japan and Southeast Asian nations on the U.S. nuclear umbrella.

Detargeting, though considered part of "confidence building" between nations, is essentially symbolic, since missiles can be retargeted again in a matter of minutes, experts in nuclear weapons have said.

In a post-Cold War show of good faith, the United States and Russia have announced that they no longer have missiles targeted at each other, but both sides admit that detargeting would likely slow a nuclear exchange — unlike the separate storage of missiles and warheads, for example, which some nonproliferation experts now advocate.

Republicans in Congress have ex-

pressed shock that China has about 13 strategic missiles targeted on the United States, according to a CIA estimate reported in *The Washington Times* — a shock that surprises administration officials and Chinese experts, who say it is common knowledge that China has weapons targeted on the United States, and that the United States has many times more nuclear missiles aimed at

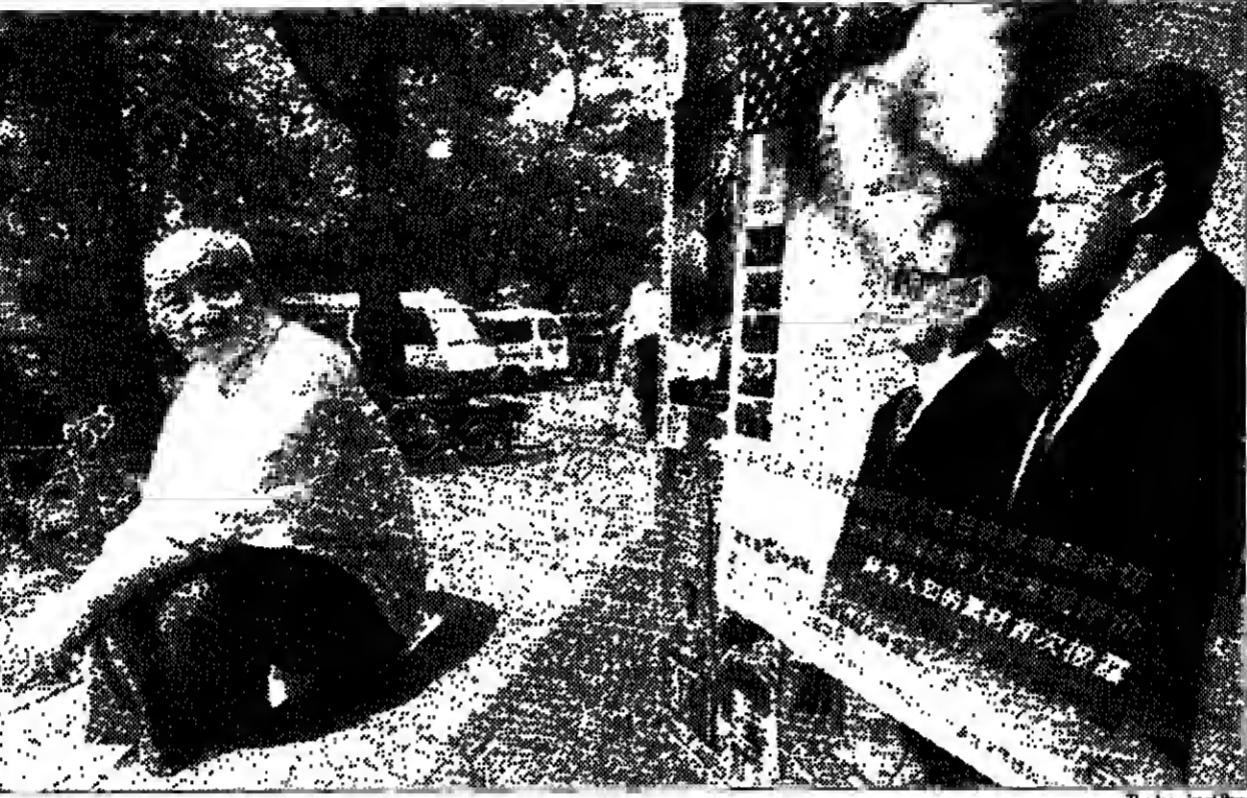
range missiles, the M-11, and missile parts.

China then pledged not to provide any more M-11 assistance under the Missile Technology Control Regime. While China has agreed to abide by the regime, which covers missiles that can carry a 500-kilogram (1,100-pound) warhead 300 kilometers (190 miles), it has refused thus far to sign it and its detailed annexes of banned dual-use equipment.

Chinese technological assistance to Pakistan continues, but Pakistan's recent Ghauri missile was produced with North Korean parts, not Chinese.

Another key issue for the summit talks are those involving proliferation — China's exports of potentially dangerous equipment, materials, chemicals and technology to Iran and Pakistan, which recently set off nuclear-test explosions after those by India.

China, in the 1980s, was responsible for giving Pakistan the expertise, bomb design and fissile material to become a nuclear nation, and was sanctioned twice by the United States, in 1991 and 1993, for providing Pakistan with medium-



A poster in Beijing promotes a video about the trips by the U.S. and Chinese presidents to each other's country.

**ELECT: Grass-Roots Democracy in China**

Continued from Page 1

not allowed. In many places vote-buying and ballot-rigging are problems. Still, any resident may be a candidate for the freely elected village council, which has the power to levy taxes and manage local services and schools.

Mr. Wang estimates that he has visited about 1,000 villages, from Gansu Province, the gateway to China's far west, to Shaoshan in Hunan Province, where villagers gave him a small copper statue of their famous native son, Mao Zedong, the Communist Party chairman who ruled China like a latter-day emperor. The statue stands on his bookshelf at home, near an encyclopedic series on Chinese history and a Chinese translation of the 19th-century classic by Alexis de Tocqueville, "Democracy in America."

In every place he has visited, Mr. Wang has approached local officials with a disarming air about him, prodding them to adopt more open primaries and procedures to ensure voter privacy. At the same time, he has deftly worked China's bureaucracy, tapped into various personal networks, and at times called on old friends in provincial governments or in the national media to pressure recalcitrant local officials.

Building democracy, Mr. Wang said, "is like rolling snowballs."

"At first you have just a little hit," he said. "Then more and more."

In early 1995, the weather in Jilin Province was certainly cold enough for snowballs. Mr. Wang trekked there to observe elections in Lishu, a county he was cultivating as a model of rural democracy. Though it seemed as though the cold would lower voter turnout, Mr. Wang had learned that during good weather peasants are too busy in the fields to vote.

In Dongbaishan, population 1,300, people braved subfreezing temperatures to list their candidates in a decrepit schoolroom with faded pictures of Albert Einstein, Madame Curie and other scientists staring down from the walls. Smoke seeped from a coal stove and mixed with cigarette smoke billowing from peasants.

The three candidates delivered campaign speeches. One spoke with a folksy style, and one sounded as though he were giving a Mao-era harangue. All obliquely criticized the financial expertise of the village party chief, who had hatched away \$1,200 on an ill-conceived pig-raising venture.

The party chief, the local leader for 20 years, dropped out after a disappointing showing in the primary. "My thinking can't keep up with the current thinking," he said.

"We need to build a democratic culture," Mr. Wang said. "Our tradition is that you don't speak out loud, you wait some years, have a revolution and overthrow the government."

No one in China believes that the world's most populous nation is on the verge of democracy as the West knows it. The most prominent democracy dissidents remain in jail, under surveillance or in exile.

Asked at his maiden news conference as prime minister about the possibility of bolding elections at higher levels of government, Zhu Rongji said only that the government would study and consider it.

Mr. Wang said that if far-reaching political change would ever come to China, it would need a foundation. "If there is no foundation, there will be no pluralism," he said.

The experience of the former Soviet Union, viewed by the Chinese as a combination of political instability and economic collapse, serves as a cautionary tale. Mr. Wang said that the problem for Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, was at the grass roots. "He didn't build any political culture for pluralism at the grass roots," Mr. Wang said. "He tried to impose it from above."

China's experiment with village democracy has become a favorite cause among Americans looking for a reason to hope that China is becoming more democratic. For a time, Mr. Wang became a common name on American guest lists. On his bookshelf, the former national security adviser.

But last year, Mr. Wang was suddenly reassigned to a job running disaster relief. Some people who know him say it was a normal job rotation. Others say he fell victim to jealous colleagues at the civil affairs ministry. Now he does everything from coordinating aid to flood areas to building a social safety net for the poor and unemployed in the cities. On the side, he still consults with local election officials and researches local elections.

"Disasters are no problem," he said. "They're not like democracy. They're not dangerous."

*NEXT: A cultural figure transforming China.*

**ECONOMY: Weakness of Yen Holds Possibility of New Trauma Emerging From Crisis**

Continued from Page 1

ing markets stand to be tested yet again.

"If matters were to stop there it would be grave enough. But investors are now also seeing the real possibility of serious credit losses out of Asia," he added, raising the prospect of a crisis that will be intensifying as it widens.

The one depressing point on which all analysts appear to agree is that there is little likelihood of any new policy action in Japan until after the July 12 election for the upper house of the Diet.

For analysts at Lehman Brothers as well as J.P. Morgan, it is now increasingly a question of "when" China devalues the yuan rather than "if" — a development that would add to the region's problems.

This is the one issue on which opinion is deeply split. Paul Meggyesi at Deutsche Bank in London thinks that with China not a direct competitor of Japan on world export markets "China may be willing to trade off the devaluation

card to extract concessions in other strategic areas such as membership in the World Trade Organization."

Although Japan's huge spending package will begin to feed into the beleaguered economy starting at the end of the month, experts fear that the size of the spending looks less impressive as the size of the problem shows no sign of stabilizing.

"The huge fiscal package makes for great arithmetic," said Jesper Koll at J.P. Morgan in Tokyo. "It will no doubt boost activity so that the economy will be growing at an 8 percent annual rate in the third quarter."

But, he added, it is still inadequate economics as "it is not likely to trigger a sustained recovery in private sector spending" that is needed to get the economy moving.

Meanwhile, with the yen falling last week to an eight-year low against the dollar, analysts are busily reworking their estimates on how weak it will get. With the consensus rapidly moving up to the 160 yen area, Mr. Koll, a leading

bear, is now looking for 180 yen by year's end.

The yen's weakness has repercussions throughout Asia. A more competitive yen makes an export-led recovery more difficult for such countries as South Korea, which compete directly with Japan. For the region, as well as Japan, the yen's weakness worsens a credit crunch already in full swing.

Richard Koo at Nomura Research Institute in Japan estimated that "for each one-yen per-dollar decline in the value of the yen, Japanese banks have to cut their assets by about 1 trillion yen. A five-yen depreciation, therefore, means a 5 trillion yen credit crunch, which is equivalent to 1 percent of gross domestic product."

Mr. Koo added, "A decline in the yen fuels the credit crunch because it raises the yen value of the assets held abroad by Japanese banks — most of which are denominated in dollars."

With foreign assets of more than \$1 trillion, the depreciation of the yen results in a huge deterioration in the banks' capital-adequacy ratios measured in yen.

**U.S. Warns Its Citizens of Risks in Gulf**

Reuters

DUBAI, United Arab Emirates — The United States has told Americans in the Gulf to take extra precautions after an exiled Saudi dissident threatened to target all American citizens in his holy war against U.S. forces in the region.

"The U.S. continues to receive information from other sources which indicates planning for an attack against Americans in the Gulf," said an advisory issued by the U.S. Embassy in Riyadh. "Therefore the embassy again urges the American community in Saudi Arabia to maintain a high level of vigilance and alertness, a low profile, varying routes and times for required travel, and treat mail from unfamiliar sources with suspicion."

The U.S. embassies in the other five Gulf Arab states of Bahrain, Qatar, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and Oman issued similar advisories.

Osama bin Laden, a Saudi dissident living in Afghanistan, told ABC News in an interview broadcast Wednesday that all Americans, whether military or civilian, were targets.

Mr. bin Laden, who has been identified by the U.S. State Department as a major sponsor of what it calls Islamic extremism, is believed to have been a financier of the mujahidin who drove Soviet forces from Afghanistan in 1989.

U.S. officials last year branded him the prime suspect in a 1996 attack on a military housing complex in the eastern Saudi town of Khobar that killed 19 U.S. servicemen. He is also the leading suspect in 1995 car bombing in Riyadh that killed five Americans.

Mr. bin Laden has denied involvement in the blasts.

In Bahrain, headquarters of the U.S. 5th Fleet, which patrols the Gulf, the U.S. Embassy told Americans to "continue to maintain a high level of security awareness."

**BALKANS: NATO Aircraft Deploying to Back Up Kosovo Policy**

Continued from Page 1

with the Kosovo Muslim citizens about new arrangements for the province.

Ahead of the talks, Mr. Cook offered a direct message to Mr. Milosevic: "He must not imagine that the international community is going to make the same mistake that it did in Bosnia when it left it too late to intervene."

"We have learned that lesson," Mr. Cook said in a phrase that summed up calls for action voiced this weekend by several leaders, including President Jacques Chirac of France.

NATO's secretary-general, Javier Solana Madariaga, said in Rome: "On Kosovo, let me be quite clear that NATO will not stand idly by. We will not allow a repeat of the situation in Bosnia in 1991."

And the U.S. secretary of state, Madeleine Albright, on Sunday called the bloodshed in Kosovo "unacceptable," and said the world was determined to prevent another Bosnia.

Despite French sensitivities about seeing NATO gain too much visibility as the key body in European security, Paris has said that it will send fighter-bombers to participate in the air exercises.

Committing airpower to a quasi-combat situation for the first time since World War II, Germany is sending Tornado fighter-bombers to fly in the operation. Some of the planes will operate off a U.S. carrier in the Adriatic, with others, including the AWAC's command-and-control aircraft, will fly from allied bases. Italy, Belgium, Britain, France, the Netherlands and Spain rounded out the list of countries that have announced their participation in the 40-plane exercise, called "Determined Falcon."

The demonstration of ready airpower, ahead of wargames involving ground forces in the coming weeks along Kosovo's borders with Albania and Macedonia, is designed to convince Mr. Milosevic that the West is ready for steep escalation if he makes it necessary.

Russian objections, one of the major obstacles to military intervention, could melt if Mr. Yeltsin tries and fails to extract concessions from Mr. Milosevic.

Then Mr. Yeltsin might feel able to say that he had no choice but to acquiesce in calls for military intervention as the price for getting help from the United States and its allies to save the faltering ruble and Russian economy.

What Western governments want, diplomats said, is for Russia to abstain in the Security Council, clearing the way for a UN resolution authorizing the use of military force in Kosovo.

But the possibility of NATO military action even without a UN mandate has emerged in discussions among allied leaders and gained powerful momentum Sunday when Germany seemed to acquiesce in the idea.

Getting a UN authorization could take too much time, so "we must recognize that we may not be able to obtain such a mandate quickly and that Milosevic will use that time for further murder, destruction and expulsion," Defense Minister Volker Ruhe said in an interview to

scholar, referring to the Vietnam War's most memorable case of U.S. atrocities against civilians. If Lieutenant William Calley had been acquitted, he asked, "could a permanent court in The Hague have prosecuted him?" And could such a court have prosecuted Robert McNamara, who was then secretary of defense?

"I'm not sure we've seen a treaty norm-declaration" — formally setting rules for human conduct — the Rome delegates will put together an intricate piece of legislation riddled with unresolved issues.

"I'm not sure we've seen a treaty norm-declaration going into the final conference with so many big issues unresolved," said a senior U.S. official, who requested anonymity.

At the heart of many of the debates will be the issue of sovereignty and how much of it countries are willing to give up.

Those pushing for a court with the broadest prosecutorial powers and judicial independence frame their arguments around the crimes and the criminals who would be brought to justice. "The world has seen 250 conflicts since World War II and 170 million victims, and most of the perpetrators have benefited from impunity," said M. Cherif Bassiouni, author of the draft treaty and head of the drafting com-

mittee at the conference. "The people want accountability."

Most nations favor some kind of criminal court. But governments, especially of the United States, France and other major powers, also view the treaty through the lens of a potential defendant.

An American scholar close to the drafting process compared the criminal court negotiations to the contentious ones that led to the establishment of the World Trade Organization. He put the dilemma this way: "How can we defend ourselves against phony claims and still be able to bring bona fide claims against other countries?"

Like factions in many major-power governments, the Pentagon and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, led by its chairman, Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina, focus on a more specific challenge posed by a criminal court: Would the United States ever permit its citizens, notably professional soldiers, to stand trial before a "higher" court of criminal law?

"It's the My Lai syndrome," said the scholar, referring to the Vietnam War's most memorable case of U.S. atrocities against civilians. "Preventing births within a victim group? Damage to the environment? Committing outrages against personal dignity, such as South Africa's former apartheid system of racial separation? All these considerations remain unsettled."

More politically sensitive yet are possible trigger mechanisms for prosecution: Who would have the right to ask for an investigation of a crime — the UN Security Council? The state where the crime occurred? What about war crimes that take place in states that are not party to the treaty? (China, among others, probably will not be a signatory.)

"There is more to fear from an impotent than from an overreaching prosecutor," said Louise Arbour, chief prosecutor of the United Nations' twin ad hoc criminal tribunals for the 1992-95 war in Bosnia and the 1994 genocide in Rwanda.

The questions left for the negotiators to settle here are legion, beginning with basic definitions of what constitutes genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes, the core crimes of the statute.

What would be covered? Inhuman treatment? The taking of hostages? Sexual slavery? Starvation of civilians?

Compelling prisoners to fight for you? Preventing births within a victim group? Damage to the environment? Committing outrages against personal dignity, such as South Africa's former apartheid system of racial separation? All these considerations remain unsettled.

More politically sensitive yet are possible trigger mechanisms for prosecution: Who would have the right to ask for an investigation of a crime — the UN Security Council? The state where the crime occurred? What about war crimes that take place in states that are not party to the treaty? (China, among others, probably will not be a signatory.)

"There is more to fear from an impotent than from an overreaching prosecutor," said Louise Arbour, chief prosecutor of the United Nations' twin ad hoc criminal tribunals for the 1992-95 war in Bosnia and the 1994 genocide in Rwanda.

The questions left for the negotiators to settle here are legion, beginning with basic definitions of what constitutes genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes, the core crimes of the statute.

## U.S. Warns Its Citizens of Risks in Gulf

United Arab Emirates. The United States has told America that it is time for the United States to take extra steps to protect its citizens in the region. The U.S. continues to respond to the situation, and the U.S. is planning to send an advisory team to the embassy in Tokyo. The embassy is the American community's main point of contact and a key to maintaining strong and friendly relations with our allies. The U.S. is also working to ensure that travel and tourism remain a priority in the region. The U.S. is committed to the safety and security of its citizens in the region, and it is working to ensure that the situation remains stable and peaceful.

The Future from Crisis

## Paris Inaugurates Europe's Longest Suspension Bridge



**Congratulations,  
Compaq and  
Digital, on  
becoming one.**

**This new company is poised to push information technology further, faster. As the world's leading providers of servers and workstations for Windows NT, Compaq and Digital have been helping countless enterprise customers succeed—with a global services network and highly scalable systems that interoperate with just about everything. Microsoft congratulates these valued companies as they become one.**

...to... "What do you want to do today?"

**Microsoft**®  
[www.microsoft.com](http://www.microsoft.com)

# Globaleyes

**Herald** INTERNATIONAL **Tribune**

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

The World's Daily Newspaper  
**Western European Prospects**

**China Softens**

Global markets, global communications, global technologies... the trend seems to be to  
globalize pretty well everything.

So how on earth do you keep on top of daily developments? Through the  
global eyes of the International Herald Tribune.

**THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER**

1 JUN 150

## INTERNATIONAL

## Eritrea Accepts Talks To End Border War

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ASMARA, Eritrea — Eritrea said Sunday that it was ready for face-to-face talks with Ethiopia to seek an end to an undeclared border war with its former ally in which hundreds of people have died.

President Isaias Afewerki told a visiting Italian presidential envoy, Rino Serri, that he was ready to hold direct talks with Prime Minister Meles Zenawi of Ethiopia.

A senior Eritrean official, Yemane Ghobremeskel, said that his country also wanted a "broadened sphere of negotiations."

Mr. Serri later flew to the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa, where diplomats said that he immediately went into a closed-door meeting with Mr. Meles. Mr. Serri made no statement to the media before meeting the Ethiopian leader.

Ethiopia had previously rejected calls for direct talks, saying Eritrea must withdraw its troops first.

The territorial dispute between the two Horn of Africa neighbors simmered for months before boiling over into violence on May 6.

Ethiopia claimed on Sunday to have killed or wounded 10,990 "enemy soldiers," captured 150 troops and seized thousands of light and heavy weapons on the Badme, Zala Ambessa and Assab fronts.

"Damage to our forces was minimal compared to enemy losses," an Ethiopian government spokesman, Selome Tadesse, said. "Figures will be available shortly." The claim could not be independently confirmed.

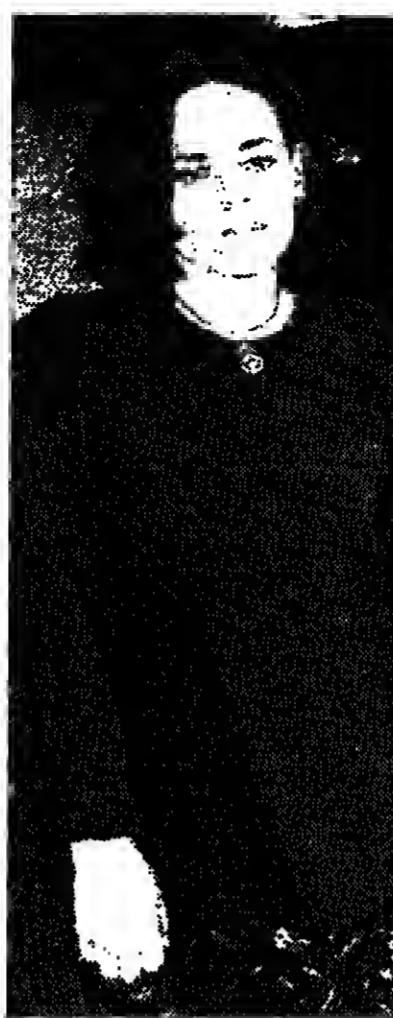
Witnesses said last week that Eritrea had occupied the Ethiopian village of Zala Ambessa, and each side accuses the other of violating its territory in a war being fought on three sectors of their 1,000 kilometer (621-mile) frontier.

An Ethiopian local official in the town of Inda Silase said Saturday that the dawn invasion early last month by Eritrean forces, in what has become a front near the towns of Badme and Sheraro, caught everyone by surprise.

"We had not one soldier of the Ethiopian Army in the area when Eritrea invaded," said Kiros Betoal, the chief administrator for Western Tigre Province, which includes Badme.

There were no reports of any further fighting on the border on Sunday.

In Asmara, Mr. Serri described his 90-minute meeting with Mr. Afewerki on Saturday night as "very encouraging." He said Italy viewed peace proposals from Rwanda and the United States as "a good starting point to negotiations." (Reuters, AP)



Margalit Har-Shefi walking into court in Tel Aviv on Sunday.

## BOOKS

## FAMILY MAN

By Calvin Trillin. 184 pages. \$20. Farrar Straus Giroux.

Reviewed by Jonathan Yardley

CALVIN TRILLIN is like an old shoe. Whatever he may be writing about, he always makes you want to slip it on and get comfy. This may seem like a modest compliment, but it is a high one indeed. Few tricks are more difficult for the journalist to pull off than being consistently likable and engaging, making oneself and one's little world interesting and appealing to others.

Over more than three decades and nearly 20 books, this is just what Trillin has done. He has written with brio about food and his own passion for it; about his wife, Alice, of whom someone once said, "They're like Burns and Allen, except she's George and he's Gracie"; about his late father, and about a friend who died too soon. Most of the time he is amiable and funny, but as with all real humorists there is an undercurrent of darker things in his work; he rarely calls attention to it, but the reader senses it.

To wit, in this account of his life as father to two daughters with whom he is quite hopelessly besotted, Trillin takes a rueful note of the passage of time: "Looking back, it seems remarkable how quickly [he and Alice] passed from the time when we were advising them what to watch to the time when they were advising us what to listen to." The

girls are children only for a while; their passage into adulthood, as Trillin gently reminds us, is exhilarating for them and us, but painful as well.

There's not much pain, though, in "Family Man." It's a discursive book that begins in one place and ends at another. Some editor may have suggested to Trillin — maybe he thought it up all by himself — that he ought to write a lightened book about child-rearing, as Bill Cosby did some years ago to such charming effect in "Fatherhood."

Whatever the case, Trillin begins with the unexceptionable observation that "getting advice on the best way to bring up children is like getting advice on the best way to breathe; sooner or later, you're probably going to forget it and go back to your regular old in-and-out."

And along the way he takes a few well-aimed swipes at the child-rearing police, but mostly this is just a reminiscence of what it was like to be the father of Abigail and Sarah Trillin.

Trillin is now in his early sixties, and he came to fatherhood at a time when a great rush of products — Pampers, Velcro, Snuggli — made the job a lot easier.

"Whether it was snowsuits or diaper pins, what I was getting at is the importance of what you might call baby technology. By chance, our children arrived during a period of enormous technological advances in the care of babies; Abigail and Sarah were like a couple of natural-born manufacturers, wandering into Birmingham or Leeds just in time

for the industrial revolution. Disposable diapers were introduced. Someone invented umbrella strollers — the sort that fold up into something not much larger than a shooting stick. The Jolly Jumper, a sort of seat on springs that hung in a doorway, went on sale."

If this makes Trillin seem a state-of-the-art parent, the impression is false. He lives in a hip city (New York) in one of its hippest neighborhoods (Greenwich Village), but he is an old-fashioned man whose heart is still in Kansas City and whose notions of how children are reared were shaped by his own upbringing.

As he writes, he and Alice "were lenient about small matters and strict about large ones. We never had to talk about which were which."

One thing that unquestionably makes for a good parent is the survival into adulthood of one's own childhood. When Trillin writes about dressing up for Halloween, there's reason to believe that was every bit as much fun for him as for the girls — which, one assumes, is an important part of why they had fun.

The book is somewhat less successful than the father, "Family Man" is always enjoyable, as Trillin himself always is, but there's a lot of recycling in its extensive quotations from previously published columns for Time magazine, poems for the Nation, extracts from books. Self-quotations is a risky business; Trillin doesn't need to bother with it, and it's a pity he did.

Washington Post Service

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ONE of the country's leading clubs recently completed a metamorphosis. The Beverly, which has been on the East Side of Manhattan for 40 years and was for a time the biggest anywhere in terms of total tables, is now on the West Side. Its new home, beautifully furnished, is in Hampshire House at 150 Central Park South. The principal proprietors, Joan Dzienkanski and Bob Blanchard, have worked furiously to prepare the opening while mourning the death on May 22 of their chief duplicate director, Erik Berger.

The Beverly will eventually

ally be a membership club, but everyone can enjoy it for the next few months.

For a quarter century, until his death in 1994, Jim Becker was the owner and manager of the Beverly and a very popular figure in the world of bridge. On his favorite deal, shown in the diagram, he succeeded in making a trump trick disappear, feat of which any conjuror would be proud.

He favored the Precision System, and his partner, Jim Hamilton, therefore opened the North hand with a strong artificial one-club bid. They landed in six hearts, which apparently needed a winning diamond finesse and a normal three-two trump split.

But appearances were deceptive.

A diamond was led, and when the finesse of the queen succeeded, the first hurdle had been cleared. South led a heart to the king and judged that West's heart queen was a singleton because he was known to have length in both minor suits.

South cashed the ace-

queen of spades and the ace of diamonds. He then ruffed a diamond and cashed the spade king, throwing a club from dummy. He then ruffed a spade and cashed his two club winners, ending in dummy. East's last three cards were the jack-nine-eight of trumps, and when the last diamond was led from dummy, he had

to ruff and lead from his jack into the ace-10. Two natural trump tricks had turned into one, and the slam was made.

**NORTH (D)**  
♦ A 4  
♦ A 10 7 2  
♦ A 9 4 2  
♦ A 7 3

**WEST**  
♦ 8 6  
♦ 9 0  
♦ K 10 8 5  
♦ Q 6 5 4 2

**EAST**  
♦ J 8 4 3  
♦ J 9 8 5  
♦ J 9 3  
♦ 9 8

**SOUTH**  
♦ K 10 7 3 2  
♦ K 4 3  
♦ 7 8  
♦ K 10

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:  
North: 1♦  
East: Pass  
South: 1♦  
West: 2♦  
3♦  
3♦  
6♦  
West led the diamond five.

## CROSSWORD

**ACROSS**  
1 Sound, astonished  
5 "Hound Dog"  
10 Chicken bites  
14 "Tell — My Heart" (1987 hit)  
15 Nickels and dimes  
16 Author Hunter  
17 One who runs a jail?  
19 Fiddler while Rome burned  
20 Alpha's opposite  
21 — school (doctor's training)

22 Chronic nag  
23 Twisty curve  
24 Branch, as a subject  
27 Toe woe  
28 Direct path  
35 Adds to the mixture  
37 Something to believe  
38 — kleine Nachtmusik"  
40 Overfrequently  
42 TV's Greene and Michaels  
44 Seasoned vets  
46 Viper  
48 Views

49 First in time  
50 Hardly any  
54 Chicken —  
55 King  
56 Wanted  
57 Walk the waiting room  
58 Sauting, jet-style?  
59 Partner of "done with"  
61 Poles fun at  
62 Singer Adams  
63 Kennedy and Turner  
64 Viper  
65 Views

66 First time  
67 Parts of molecules  
68 Hogs' homes  
69 Environmentalists  
70 pref.

71 One at the bottom of the totem pole

72 Grew like ivy

73 Worse than awful, foodwise

74 Kazakhstan, once: Abor.

75 Train terminal:

76 Abbr.

77 Not sign

22 Superbowl  
23 Resisting  
24 Election  
25 Extol, laud  
26 Not least  
27 Janus  
28 Open to  
29 Swaps  
30 Adopters  
31 Odist  
32 Soto  
33 Meniscus  
34 Sun  
35 Aright  
36 Pop  
37 Naci  
38 Leonardo  
39 Dovinci  
40 Loose canon  
41 Ays  
42 Time release

43 Time  
44 House  
45 Resist  
46 Tact  
47 Sob  
48 Bierce  
49 Oto  
50 Election  
51 Reps  
52 Extol, laud  
53 Janus  
54 Open to  
55 Swaps  
56 Adopters  
57 Odist  
58 Soto  
59 Meniscus  
60 Sun  
61 Aright  
62 Pop  
63 Naci  
64 Leonardo  
65 Dovinci  
66 Loose canon  
67 Ays  
68 Time release

69 Resistant  
70 Resistor  
71 Resisted  
72 Resisted  
73 Resisted  
74 Resisted  
75 Resisted  
76 Resisted  
77 Resisted  
78 Resisted  
79 Resisted  
80 Resisted  
81 Resisted  
82 Resisted  
83 Resisted  
84 Resisted  
85 Resisted  
86 Resisted  
87 Resisted  
88 Resisted  
89 Resisted  
90 Resisted  
91 Resisted  
92 Resisted  
93 Resisted  
94 Resisted  
95 Resisted  
96 Resisted  
97 Resisted  
98 Resisted  
99 Resisted  
100 Resisted

101 Resisted  
102 Resisted  
103 Resisted  
104 Resisted  
105 Resisted  
106 Resisted  
107 Resisted  
108 Resisted  
109 Resisted  
110 Resisted  
111 Resisted  
112 Resisted  
113 Resisted  
114 Resisted  
115 Resisted  
116 Resisted  
117 Resisted  
118 Resisted  
119 Resisted  
120 Resisted  
121 Resisted  
122 Resisted  
123 Resisted  
124 Resisted  
125 Resisted  
126 Resisted  
127 Resisted  
128 Resisted  
129 Resisted  
130 Resisted  
131 Resisted  
132 Resisted  
133 Resisted  
134 Resisted  
135 Resisted  
136 Resisted  
137 Resisted  
138 Resisted  
139 Resisted  
140 Resisted  
141 Resisted  
142 Resisted  
143 Resisted  
144 Resisted  
145 Resisted  
146 Resisted  
147 Resisted  
148 Resisted  
149 Resisted  
150 Resisted  
151 Resisted  
152 Resisted  
153 Resisted  
154 Resisted  
155 Resisted  
156 Resisted  
157 Resisted  
158 Resisted  
159 Resisted  
160 Resisted  
161 Resisted  
162 Resisted  
163 Resisted  
164 Resisted  
165 Resisted  
166 Resisted  
167 Resisted  
168 Resisted  
169 Resisted  
170 Resisted  
171 Resisted  
172 Resisted  
173 Resisted  
174 Resisted  
175 Resisted  
176 Resisted  
177 Resisted  
178 Resisted  
179 Resisted  
180 Resisted  
181 Resisted  
182 Resisted  
183 Resisted  
184 Resisted  
185 Resisted  
186 Resisted  
187 Resisted  
188 Resisted  
189 Resisted  
190 Resisted  
191 Resisted  
192 Resisted  
193 Resisted  
194 Resisted  
195 Resisted  
196 Resisted  
197 Resisted  
198 Resisted  
199 Resisted  
200 Resisted  
201 Resisted  
202 Resisted  
203 Resisted  
204 Resisted  
205 Resisted  
206 Resisted  
207 Resisted  
208 Resisted  
209 Resisted  
210 Resisted  
211 Resisted  
212 Resisted  
213 Resisted  
214 Resisted  
215 Resisted  
216 Resisted  
217 Resisted  
218 Resisted  
219 Resisted  
220 Resisted  
221 Resisted  
222 Resisted  
223 Resisted  
224 Resisted  
225 Resisted  
226 Resisted  
227 Resisted  
228 Resisted  
229 Resisted  
230 Resisted  
231 Resisted  
232 Resisted  
233 Resisted  
234 Resisted  
235 Resisted  
236 Resisted  
237 Resisted  
238 Resisted  
239 Resisted  
240 Resisted  
241 Resisted  
242 Resisted  
243 Resisted  
244 Resisted  
245 Resisted  
246 Resisted  
247 Resisted  
248 Resisted  
249 Resisted  
250 Resisted  
251 Resisted  
252 Resisted  
253 Resisted  
254 Resisted  
255 Resisted  
256 Resisted  
257 Resisted  
258 Resisted  
259 Resisted  
260 Resisted  
261 Resisted  
262 Resisted  
263 Resisted  
264 Resisted  
265 Resisted  
266 Resisted  
267 Resisted  
268 Resisted  
269 Resisted  
270 Resisted  
271 Resisted  
272 Resisted  
273 Resisted  
274 Resisted  
275 Resisted  
276 Resisted  
277 Resisted  
278 Resisted  
279 Resisted  
280 Resisted  
281 Resisted  
282 Resisted  
283 Resisted  
284 Resisted  
285 Resisted  
286 Resisted  
287 Resisted  
288 Resisted  
289 Resisted  
290 Resisted  
291 Resisted  
292 Resisted  
293 Resisted  
294 Resisted  
295 Resisted  
296 Resisted  
297 Resisted  
298 Resisted  
299 Resisted  
300 Resisted  
301 Resisted  
302 Resisted  
303 Resisted  
304 Resisted  
305 Resisted  
306 Resisted  
307 Resisted  
308 Resisted  
309 Resisted  
310 Resisted  
311 Resisted  
312 Resisted  
313 Resisted  
314 Resisted  
315 Resisted  
316 Resisted  
317 Resisted  
318 Resisted  
319 Resisted  
320 Resisted  
321 Resisted  
322 Resisted  
323 Resisted  
324 Resisted  
325 Resisted  
326 Resisted  
327 Resisted  
328 Resisted  
329 Resisted  
330 Resisted  
331 Resisted  
332 Resisted  
333 Resisted  
334 Resisted  
335 Resisted  
336 Resisted  
337 Resisted  
338 Resisted  
339 Resisted  
340 Resisted  
341 Resisted  
342 Resisted  
343 Resisted  
344 Resisted  
345 Resisted  
346 Resisted  
347 Resisted  
348 Resisted  
349 Resisted  
350 Resisted  
351 Resisted  
352 Resisted  
353 Resisted  
354 Resisted  
355 Resisted  
356 Resisted  
357 Resisted  
358 Resisted  
359 Resisted  
360 Resisted  
361 Resisted  
362 Resisted  
363 Resisted  
364 Resisted  
365 Resisted  
366 Resisted  
367 Resisted  
368 Resisted  
369 Resisted  
370 Resisted  
371 Resisted  
372 Resisted  
373 Resisted  
374 Resisted  
375 Resisted  
376 Resisted  
377 Resisted  
378 Resisted  
379 Resisted  
380 Resisted  
381 Resisted  
382 Resisted  
383 Resisted  
384 Resisted  
385 Resisted  
386 Resisted  
387 Resisted  
388 Resisted  
389 Resisted  
390 Resisted  
391 Resisted  
392 Resisted  
393 Resisted  
394 Resisted  
395 Resisted  
396 Resisted  
397 Resisted  
398 Resisted  
399 Resisted  
400 Resisted  
401 Resisted  
402 Resisted  
403 Resisted  
404 Resisted  
405 Resisted  
406 Resisted  
407 Resisted  
408 Resisted  
409 Resisted  
410 Resisted  
411 Resisted  
412 Resisted  
413 Resisted  
414 Resisted  
415 Resisted  
416 Resisted  
417 Resisted  
418 Resisted  
419 Resisted  
420 Resisted  
421 Resisted  
422 Resisted  
423 Resisted  
424 Resisted  
425 Resisted  
426 Resisted  
427 Resisted  
428 Resisted  
429 Resisted  
430 Resisted  
431 Resisted  
432 Resisted  
433 Resisted  
434 Resisted  
435 Resisted  
436 Resisted  
437 Resisted  
438 Resisted  
439 Resisted  
440 Resisted  
441 Resisted  
442 Resisted  
443

# Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

## Diplomacy for Kosovo

The mock air attacks that NATO plans to carry out on Monday in the Balkans are a timely and reasonable response to the growing military violence being orchestrated by Slobodan Milosevic, the Yugoslav president, in the Serbian province of Kosovo. As seen with Iraq earlier this year, diplomacy backed with a show of force can move a leader with a history of failing to respond to gentler forms of international persuasion.

As the Kosovo crisis grew more severe in recent weeks, Washington first tried to encourage a negotiated solution by offering Serbia relief from economic sanctions. When that failed to dissuade Mr. Milosevic from military action, America and its allies issued a series of clear warnings that their patience was running out.

All outside powers, including Russia, now agree that Mr. Milosevic's forces have been primarily responsible for the increasing violence against Kosovo's Albanian majority population. That includes the deaths of some 200 civilians, the expulsion of more than 50,000 people from their homes and the flight of 10,000 or more of these uprooted refugees across international frontiers.

Most recently, the Yugoslav army has sown deadly land mines along Kosovo's border with Albania, raising the risk of a broader regional conflict. NATO hopes that its simulated air raids against targets in Kosovo's immediate neighbors, Albania and Macedonia, will convince Mr. Milosevic

that he must end the violence and begin good faith negotiations.

This show of force is part of an international diplomatic strategy. The Clinton administration is right to stress that its goal remains a diplomatic solution, not a military one. Russia's President Boris Yeltsin can help diplomacy succeed if he takes a firm line with Mr. Milosevic in Moscow on Tuesday.

Mr. Yeltsin should quickly dispel any illusions Mr. Milosevic may have that his big Slavic brother will defend him no matter how outrageously he behaves in Kosovo. Mr. Yeltsin should use his considerable influence to warn the Yugoslav leader that he must rein in his forces immediately.

That kind of blunt diplomatic message from Russia, coupled with NATO's demonstration of airpower, should convince Mr. Milosevic that he should back off. If it does not, before Washington contemplates moving any further down a path that could lead to American military intervention, the Clinton administration must do what it has not done to date.

It must spell out what specific political goals it means to achieve in Kosovo, what role military force might play in advancing these, and what kind of limits — chronological, geographical and operational — it is prepared to impose on any American mission. Without such clarifications there cannot be the kind of informed debate that a democracy requires before considering the use of military force.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Honesty With China

Bill Clinton on Thursday defended his China policy, saying the world is better served by engagement than by isolation. But, as critics from conservative Gary Bauer to liberal Senator Paul Wellstone point out, that is not really the issue; the issue is how the United States will engage with China. In that regard, President Clinton's speech did little to allay concern that his administration is so eager for warmer ties with China that it too easily will sacrifice U.S. interests on matters such as nonproliferation and U.S. principles when it comes to human rights.

At a minimum, U.S. engagement with China should be based on an honest assessment of that nation's behavior and of the fruits of the relationship. The same day Mr. Clinton spoke, a hearing before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee suggested that such honesty has been missing from the Clinton policy. The administration was so eager to broaden commercial exchanges with China, and in particular the launching of U.S. satellites atop Chinese missiles, that it downplayed or dismissed strong evidence of Chinese actions damaging to world stability.

Gordon Oehler, former director of the CIA's Nonproliferation Center, told the committee that U.S. intelligence agencies were "virtually certain" that China had sold nuclear-capable missiles to Pakistan, which should under U.S. law have triggered sanctions. But the Clinton administration chose to ignore the evidence, Mr. Oehler said, adding that "intelligence analysts were very discouraged to see their work was regularly dismissed" by Clinton aides.

It takes a particular level of chutzpah for Mr. Clinton now to point to Pakistani and Indian nuclear tests as a justification for closer ties with China. India's unfortunate decision to test undoubtedly stemmed from a complex mixture of motives, but certainly part of the stew was China's assistance to Pakistan's nuclear program — insuf-

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Comment

### Russians Are Undecided

Since the Russian stock market crash, much has been said about the inconsistency and halfheartedness of reform in that country. But unless we take Russian politics into consideration, we can neither analyze the current pre-dilection nor devise ways to escape it.

Quite apart from the malfeasance, venality, ignorance and wrong choices that have marred their implementation, Russia's reforms have been inconsistent and halfhearted because Russian voters have been deeply divided.

In the most recent parliamentary elections (December 1995), 21.4 mil-

lion votes were cast for pro-reform blocs and parties and 22.3 million for the four leftist parties, chiefly the Communist Party. The Communist-led plurality has been setting the tone in the Duma.

In virtually every vote on economic matters, the Communists have joined by Grigori Yavlinsky's Yabloko faction. For both the Communists and Yabloko, vehement opposition to virtually anything the government undertook was the key to keeping faith with their electorates. For both, the worse for the regime, the better for them.

— Leon Aron, commenting in *The Washington Post*.

## Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

ESTABLISHED 1887

KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER  
Co-Chairmen of the Board

KATHARINE P. DARROW, Vice Chairman

PETER C. GOLDMARK Jr., Chairman and Chief Executive Officer  
RICHARD WOODBRIDGE, President and Chief Operating Officer

MICHAEL GETLER, Executive Editor

• WALTER WELLS, Managing Editor • PAUL HORVITZ, Deputy Managing Editor  
• KATHERINE KNORR and CHARLES MITCHELLORE, Deputy Editors • SAMUEL ART and  
CARL GEWIRTZ, Associate Editors • ROBERT J. DONAHUE, Editor of the Editorial Pages  
• JONATHAN GAGE, Business and Finance Editor

• RENE BONDY, Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer  
• DIDIER BRUN, Circulation and Development Director  
• STEPHEN DUNBAR-JOHNSON, Advertising Director  
Directeur de la Publication: Peter C. Goldmark Jr.

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.  
Tel: (33) 1 43 93 90. Fax: Subscription, (33) 1 43 92 12; News, (33) 1 43 93 38.  
Internet address: <http://www.iht.com>  
E-Mail: [iht@iht.com](mailto:iht@iht.com)

Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Canterbury Rd, Singapore 119000. Tel: (65) 472-7761. Fax: (65) 274-2118.  
Tel: (65) 472-7761. Fax: (65) 274-2118.  
Gen. Mgr. German: T. Schäfer, Friedrichstr. 15, 0023 Frankfurt, Tel: +49 69/971250-20.  
Fax: +49 69/971250-20.  
Pres. U.S. Ann Hinckson, 850 Third Ave, New York, NY 10022. Tel: (212) 733-8785.  
Fax: (212) 733-8785.  
U.K. Advertising Office: 63 Long Acre, London WC2, Tel: (171) 836-4802. Fax: (171) 230-2254.  
S.A.S. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021126. Commission Particulière No. 61337.  
©1998 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN: 0294-8052.

## A Permanent International Criminal Court at Last

By Mary Robinson

GENEVA — Delegates from virtually every country gather in Rome this Monday for a five-week diplomatic conference to finalize a treaty establishing a permanent International Criminal Court. The Court will be the last major international institution established in this century.

For many around the world, these six weeks are an opportunity to close the gap between rhetoric and action on the worst violations of human rights.

An International Criminal Court should bring to justice the perpetrators of the worst crimes — genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity. For the last 50 years it has been easier to get away with killing 100,000 people than just one. The gathering in Rome aims to change that and create a world in which there will be no safe haven for the likes of Idi Amin or Pol Pot.

Rome is about recognizing justice as a global value, essential to the well-being of our societies. Assessing the facts and punishing the perpetrators of crimes interrupt criminal activity, serve as a deterrent and address the hurt of the victims.

In too many countries, people know firsthand that without justice there is impunity which fuels cycles of frustration, revenge and endless violence.

The experience with the ad hoc tribunal for the former Yugoslavia has been instructive. After a difficult start, there is the beginning of accountability for the horrors suffered by the victims of ethnic cleansing and the death and rape camps in Bosnia.

There have been convictions and confessions. A number of indicted war criminals have given themselves up for trial, and in Bosnia the net is daily tightening around former Serbian leader Radovan Karadzic. The message of deterrence is becoming plain — you can run but you can't hide.

Closing the gap between rhetoric and action will also mean recognizing that an international criminal court is about something more important than protecting narrow definitions of national interest. Some are nervous about creating a mechanism that will investigate and indict even top leaders. Others worry that their soldiers on peacekeeping missions could be arrested for violations of international humanitarian law.

I believe that such concerns are misplaced. The proposed court should not supersede or trample the rights of member states to administer their own justice systems. National governments will retain their obligation to bring to justice violators of international humanitarian law. An international court should step in, however, when national authorities are unable or unwilling to act.

Some fear that diplomatic compromises in Rome will hamstring the new court, rendering it ineffective. Their cautionary note should be heeded, as there are core principles which, I believe, must be included in the statute establishing the international criminal court.

Beyond that, I would look for a statute that allows for additional jurisdictions and roles to be developed in response to the court's own experiences and the changing world.

The high standards of international criminal law and justice demand that the crimes to be included in the statute for a permanent court should be defined with clarity and precision for the sake of deterrence and the integrity of this new process.

The statute should recognize explicitly the appalling growth in gender-related crimes against humanity. There is a crying need for justice and accountability for those responsible for policies of systematic rape, forced im-

pregnation, sexual slavery and other violations of the rights and dignity of women and girl children caught up in internal and international conflicts. For many, this is a key issue and a test of the court's credibility.

Many of the core principles are self-evident. This will be a court with global jurisdiction, and to ensure global acceptance it needs to be universal in every sense, to reflect various national

criminal law traditions and to draw on the best jurists from all regions to serve as judges and officers of the court.

Its proceedings must conform to the highest standards of international human rights law, with full protection for the rights of the accused and protection for sources and witnesses.

The victims and their needs require special attention, and I will be sup-

porting arguments that the statute should

include provisions for reparations, restitution and compensation of victims.

Another crucial issue is the "trigger mechanism" — deciding what cases the court will consider. Obviously the threshold for triggering a case should not be too low, for example, one based on complaints from individuals, as it could overwhelm the court and make it ineffective.

Equally disabling would be a triggering mechanism that is overly restrictive and dependent on the agreement of concerned states or the UN Security Council.

By establishing the ad hoc tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda, the Security Council played a key role in highlighting the urgent need for a permanent international criminal court. However, too great a role for the Council could result in the new Court being seen as dominated by the major powers and thus lacking essential attributes of independence, universality and fairness.

For this reason, it is crucial that the Court's prosecutor be guaranteed independence from political interference and full authority to initiate prosecutions on the basis of information from reliable and credible sources. This is not a prescription for unbridled power, like prosecutors in national legal sys-

tems. This official's role should be subject to judicial oversight and review.

Inevitably, there will be attempts to compromise on core principles for the sake of consensus, and the temptations to be satisfied with what is easily achieved rather than aiming higher.

Perhaps it is useful that this process reaches its climax in the 50th anniversary year of adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights — a document which soars high above the usual standards of diplomatic agreement. It was the work of men and women from all over the world coming together in the shadow of the Holocaust and the atomic mushroom cloud to set out a new vision for the rights of all people.

The Rome gathering of plenipotentiaries, supported by civil society organizations around the globe, will make its own piece of history, enhancing the structure of international institutions built up in the past 50 years. The issues are too important, too fundamental to the security and dignity of people in every region for the opportunity to be diluted or lost.

The writer is United Nations high commissioner for human rights. She contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

## The First Priority Should Be a Strong Court

By Louise Arbour

imposed by treaty. In order for the ideal of universality, or close to it, to be achieved, the treaty must attract as many ratifications as possible. And the best way to attract the support of reluctant states is to reassure them that their exposure, under the treaty, will be minimum. That is to say, that they will never have to yield to the Court's jurisdiction, or be made to obey its orders, in any given situation, if they choose not to.

This ideal embraces the notion that powerful leaders, who may be in a position to shelter themselves from their domestic criminal justice systems, should be answerable to the whole world when their crimes are an affront to humanity as a whole.

What sort of Court emerges from Rome remains to be seen. Ideally it should have two fundamental features.

First, it should be universal, with the acceptance of, and jurisdiction over, as many states as possible. Second, it should be independent and strong.

Universal jurisdiction is important in principle because the crimes are being prosecuted on behalf of humanity as a whole. In practice, universality is also critical because suspects, witnesses and other evidence are likely to be scattered all over the world.

The second of these features, independence and strength, goes to the Court's legitimacy. The prosecutor should have the power to initiate prosecutions, unhampered by political interference, and the Court should be able to issue binding orders and decisions, even to states. As in the case of any national criminal court, such powers are crucial to maintaining public confidence in the judicial process.

It is very unlikely that the Rome conference will produce a strong, independent Court with broad-base support. In fact, many would be happy with a result that has these two fundamental features applied in inverse proportion: They will support a strong Court if its reach is very limited (and not applicable to them), or they will support a Court with a broad application, including to them, but very limited powers.

Between these two models, unfortunately, there is real danger that the latter will prevail.

Universality cannot, of course, be

achieved by a weak Court.

It is very unlikely that the Rome conference will produce a strong, independent Court with broad-base support. In fact, many would be happy with a result that has these two fundamental features applied in inverse proportion: They will support a strong Court if its reach is very limited (and not applicable to them), or they will support a Court with a broad application, including to them, but very limited powers.

It is very unlikely that the Rome conference will produce a strong, independent Court with broad-base support. In fact, many would be happy with a result that has these two fundamental features applied in inverse proportion: They will support a strong Court if its reach is very limited (and not applicable to them), or they will support a Court with a broad application, including to them, but very limited powers.

It is very unlikely that the Rome conference will produce a strong, independent Court with broad-base support. In fact, many would be happy with a result that has these two fundamental features applied in inverse proportion: They will support a strong Court if its reach is very limited (and not applicable to them), or they will support a Court with a broad application, including to them, but very limited powers.

It is very unlikely that the Rome conference will produce a strong, independent Court with broad-base support. In fact, many would be happy with a result that has these two fundamental features applied in inverse proportion: They will support a strong Court if its reach is very limited (and not applicable to them), or they will support a Court with a broad application, including to them, but very limited powers.

It is very unlikely that the Rome conference will produce a strong, independent Court with broad-base support. In fact, many would be happy with a result that has these two fundamental features applied in inverse proportion: They will support a strong Court if its reach is very limited (and not applicable to them), or they will support a Court with a broad application, including to them, but very limited powers.

It is very unlikely that the Rome conference will produce a strong, independent Court with broad-base support. In fact, many would be happy with a result that has these two fundamental features applied in inverse proportion: They will support a strong Court if its reach is very limited (and not applicable to them), or they will support a Court with a broad application, including to them, but very limited powers.

It is very unlikely that the Rome conference will produce a strong, independent Court with broad-base support. In fact, many would be happy with a result that has these two fundamental features applied in inverse proportion: They will support a strong Court if its reach is very limited (and not applicable to them), or they will support a Court with a broad application, including to them, but very limited powers.

It is very unlikely that the Rome conference will produce a strong, independent Court with broad-base support. In fact, many would be happy with a result that has these two fundamental features applied in inverse proportion: They will support a strong Court if its reach is very limited (and not applicable to them), or they will support a Court with a broad application, including to them, but very limited powers.

It is very unlikely that the Rome conference will produce a strong, independent Court with broad-base support. In fact, many would be happy with a result that has these two fundamental features applied in inverse proportion: They will support a strong Court if its reach is very limited (and not applicable to them), or they will support a Court with a broad application, including to them, but very limited powers.

It is very unlikely that the Rome conference will produce a strong, independent Court with broad-base support. In fact, many would be happy with a result that has these two fundamental features applied in inverse proportion: They will support a strong Court if its reach is very limited (and not applicable to them), or they will support a Court with a broad application, including to them, but very limited powers.

It is very unlikely that the Rome conference will produce a strong, independent Court with broad-base support. In fact, many would be happy with a result that has these two fundamental features applied in inverse proportion: They will support a strong Court if its reach is very limited (and not applicable to them), or they will support a Court with a broad application, including to them, but very limited powers.

It is very unlikely that the Rome conference will produce a strong, independent Court with broad-base support. In fact, many would be happy with a result that has these two fundamental features applied in inverse proportion: They will support a strong Court if its reach is very limited (and not applicable to them), or they will support a Court with a broad application, including to them, but very limited powers.

It is very unlikely that the Rome conference will produce a strong

## HEALTH/SCIENCE

TOMORROW:  
**STYLE****More Loose Ends in the 'Slow Drama' of the Neutrino**By George Johnson  
*New York Times Service*

**N**EW YORK — One of the biggest embarrassments of 20th-century science — the sun's refusal to emit nearly as many neutrinos as physicists say it should — inched closer to a possible solution last week when experimenters reported strong new evidence that these weird elementary particles, long thought to be perfectly massless, may have a small amount of beef after all.

If neutrinos indeed have mass, the story goes, they can change "flavor" on their flight from the center of the sun, eluding the electronic snare carthwings have been setting. The neutrinos wouldn't be missing, but traveling in disguise.

But the "solar neutrino deficit," as it is politely called, still isn't ready to give up its secrets. Just as the news, reported at the Neutrino '98 conference in

Takayama, Japan, seemed to clear up one mystery, it raised another. The same team claiming the existence of neutrino mass may have also cast doubt on the most elegant version of the changing-flavor hypothesis, in favor of an alternative that many theorists find ugly and contrived.

The dispute is far from resolved. Gathering and interpreting data about these rarefied particles — inevitably described as "ghostly" and "elusive" — is among the most delicate and frustrating challenges of physics. For all the excitement over last week's breakthrough, it may still be years before anyone knows what's going on with the sun.

"The solar neutrino issue is far from settled," said Dr. John Learned of the University of Hawaii, a member of the international team whose experiments at the Super-Kamiokande neutrino observatory in Japan found the evidence of neutrino mass. "It drives you nuts because this is such a slow drama."

Adding another twist to the seemingly endless saga, results from Super-Kamiokande and other recent experiments suggest the jarringly possibility that the three kinds of neutrinos now believed to exist might have to be joined by a fourth, and even a fifth and sixth. Even stranger than their more familiar cousins, which barely interact with other matter, these exotic new "sterile" neutrinos would be even more reclusive: sealed off in their own phantom zone, apparent only by their gravitational pull.

"I think sterile neutrinos are a very ugly concept," lamented Dr. John Bahcall, a theorist at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, New Jersey, who has spent most of his career trying to solve the solar neutrino mess. "I hope that they will not be needed when all of the experiments now going on are complete. If they are present, they will greatly complicate the efforts to get a unique solution."

While he and other theorists long for

a mathematically elegant explanation of the sun's obstinacy, the experimenters almost seem to delight in finding more loose ends to be tied together. This kind of rivalry is the driving force behind physics. Without a theoretical framework in which they can be arranged, the data are meaningless. And without the data, the theories are just mathematical bric-a-brac.

How much neater physics seemed in the early 1930s, when there were just neutrons, protons and electrons in wacky about. Then physicists found that a process called beta decay, in which a neutron, which is unstable outside an atomic nucleus, turns into a proton, spitting out an electron, defied the law of conservation of energy. The amount of energy coming out of the reaction was less than the amount going in. The solution: to invent an invisible particle called the neutrino, tailored to carry away just the right amount of missing energy.

Chargeless and thought to be mass-

less, neutrinos were dismissed for decades as mathematical figments, something to make the equations balance, until they were detected in 1956 coming out of a nuclear reactor. In the meantime, scientists realized that if stars are powered by nuclear fusion (and it is hard to see how else they could be), neutrinos must be constantly streaming from the sun. By their very nature, they would speed through the Earth almost entirely unimpeded.

As the detectors have become more refined, and the results harder to dismiss, physicists have been forced to conclude that something is seriously wrong — with either their understanding of neutrinos or their understanding of how the sun shines. Many physicists believe they have pretty much ruled out the possibility that their model of the sun is seriously askew. No reasonable amount of tweaking seems able to get the model to allow for such a feeble breeze of solar neutrinos.

Barring some stupendous discovery — that the sun is powered not by nuclear fusion but some unimaginable new phenomenon — most physicists wager that the fault lies instead with the reigning theory of particles — called simply the Standard Model. According to this cornerstone of physics, neutrinos, along with electrons and quarks, are the fundamental constituents of all matter.

**False Hopes Can Add to Pain****For Terminal Patients, the Truth About Diagnosis**By Susan Gilbert  
*New York Times Service*

**N**EW YORK — When William Roy Bond learned last year that he had cancer, his doctor was honest about the grim diagnosis: end-stage lung cancer that had spread to the liver, stomach and pancreas. The doctor assured that the diagnosis spoke for itself, that Mr. Bond would understand that treatment was futile, recalled his wife, Helen. "But he didn't hear it," she said. "My husband said he wanted chemotherapy."

It was not until three weeks later, when a second doctor told Mr. Bond directly that chemotherapy would do more harm than good, that he opted for comfort care instead. "He died at home, as he wanted," said Mrs. Bond, who lives in Chester, Virginia.

Like Mr. Bond, most terminally ill patients appear to believe that their odds for survival are far greater than they really are, research shows. But unlike Mr. Bond's second doctor, physicians say that they have trouble setting their patients straight for fear that they will lose hope and, with it, the slim chance of beating the odds.

Now a study of terminally ill cancer patients reveals that false hope has its own hazards, leading patients to choose aggressive therapies that are useless and increase suffering.

"I think there's a widespread belief among oncologists that hope is the most important thing and that there's no real cost to allowing patients to have some unrealistic expectations about their prognosis," said Dr. Jane Weeks, director of the center for outcomes policy research at the Dana-Farber Cancer Institute in Boston and lead author of the study, whose findings were reported in the current issue of the *Journal of the American Medical Association*.

"Patients didn't have a good understanding of their prognosis," Dr. Weeks said. "which is information that they needed to make choices that were right for them."

The research by Dr. Weeks and her colleagues involved 917 adults hospitalized with advanced lung or colon cancer that had spread to the liver. At that stage, cancer is generally considered incurable and associated with a short life expectancy.

In the study, which was part of a larger, continuing study of terminally ill patients nationwide, each patient and

physician rated the patient's chance of surviving at least six months. Their choices were 90 percent or more: 75 percent; 50 percent; 25 percent, or 1 percent or less. Patients were then asked to state their preference for either life-extending cancer therapy or therapy directed strictly at controlling pain, such as hospice care.

The majority of patients said they thought that they had a 90 percent chance or better of living another six months, Dr. Weeks said, though only 45 percent actually lived that long. The study also found that patients were far more optimistic than their doctors and that their optimism was often misplaced.

For example, among doctors and patients who estimated at least a 90 percent chance of six-month survival, doctors were correct 71 percent of the time and patients 57 percent of the time. The most optimistic patients were also the most inclined to want aggressive anti-cancer treatment. And yet those who got it did not live longer, the study found, after controlling for factors that influence longevity, like age, education and income. Instead, they were more likely to experience grueling treatments and resuscitation or to die while attached to a ventilator.

Although the study did not try to assess patients' reasons for their optimism, the researchers said that a likely one was that doctors did not give patients enough information about their conditions. Dr. Weeks and other doctors agreed that they often have trouble telling terminally ill patients the truth.

"I can tell you from personal experience that it's extraordinarily painful to give bad news," Dr. Weeks said.

"You feel for the patient. I would guess that one out that some physicians take is to tell patients, but to tell them in terms that they don't understand. We'll talk about the chance of response to a therapy and patients don't understand that it's not a cure, but rather something that adds at most a few months to life."

Some doctors justify withholding information from patients because the patients don't ask, said Dr. Thomas Smith, a hematologist and oncologist at the Massey Cancer Center at Virginia Commonwealth University in Richmond. Dr. Smith has spoken with many doctors on the subject as a faculty scholar with Project on Death in America, an organization started in 1994 to pay for efforts at major institutions to improve communication between doctors and

patients. The businessman George Soros financed the organization.

Dr. Smith, co-author of an editorial that accompanied the study in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, said that even if patients and their families did not ask questions, doctors were obliged to tell them the truth.

"That's not to say that we should bludgeon the patient," he said. He often begins by asking patients how much they want to know and then taking the conversation from there. "Ninety-nine percent of patients will say, 'Tell me everything,'" he said.

Nena Radtke of Wellesley, Massachusetts, said that she and her family were denied that hope because doctors were not honest about her husband's prognosis. Four years ago her husband, Mark, learned that he had intravascular lymphoma, a rare cancer that attacks the nervous system. He was 43, and the couple had children ages 6 and 9.

Even though this form of cancer was considered incurable, Ms. Radtke said that the doctors at Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston had hoped for a cure and recommended aggressive chemotherapy and radiation. The treatment was given in the intensive care unit, which meant that Ms. Radtke could not see her husband most of the time, and their children could not see him at all.

"It was with him at the time of his death," but the room was filled with eight other people hanging bags of blood and monitoring vital signs," she said. "It was about as horrifying as anything that could have happened."

**A**FTERWARD, from conversations with her husband's doctors, Ms. Radtke realized that they had known how slim his chances were but found it impossible to give up hope because he was a young man with a family. One doctor even said that it was especially hard for him because he had children the same ages as the Radtke children.

"I don't think they were trying to mislead us," she said. "They thought he might be the one case that would have a positive outcome."

But hard as it would have been to hear that her husband had only a few months to live, Ms. Radtke said that she wished she had known the truth so that they could have made more of the time left. "We could have spent days with the children together," she said, "not filled with painful regimens in the hospital."

Some other scientists regard these claims as spurious, but more research in this vein is in the works, the believers say.

The genes in question instruct cells to make the proteins of the Major Histocompatibility Complex, one of the immune system's key markers of identity. MHC proteins attach to foreign bodies and present them to the immune system for a verdict of self or non self.

The system attacks anything that does not pass the test. That includes foreign MHC proteins, which is why skin grafts and transplanted organs are rejected unless the donor's MHC is very similar to the recipient's.

There are more than 100 MHC genes on human Chromosome Six and

so many versions of each gene, that in a typical population of 100,000 people, only two or three people are likely to match very closely.

"If you think about how hard it is to find organ donors, that's what we're talking about," said Carole Ober of the University of Chicago's Department of Human Genetics, who is running the Chicago studies. "It's virtually impossible to find a match if you go outside your own family."

That unusual variety makes the MHC genes useful to population geneticists, who track ancestries by tracing particular combinations of versions of genes, which are passed from parents to offspring in sets called haplotypes.

Among the recent studies are those of a Swiss group that used sweaty T-shirts to establish that people can sniff out genetic difference; a Chicago team that concluded from its study of a religious community that genetically similar people tend to avoid marrying one another; and a New Mexico study, again using T-shirts, that claims women at their most fertile time of month will prefer the odor of the fuzziest-looking men.

Some other scientists regard these claims as spurious, but more research in this vein is in the works, the believers say.

The genes in question instruct cells to make the proteins of the Major Histocompatibility Complex, one of the immune system's key markers of identity. MHC proteins attach to foreign bodies and present them to the immune system for a verdict of self or non self.

The system attacks anything that does not pass the test. That includes foreign MHC proteins, which is why skin grafts and transplanted organs are rejected unless the donor's MHC is very similar to the recipient's.

In the last few years, several researchers, each on a distinct path, began to wonder whether the MHC effect in rodents might be found in people.

Claus Wedekind, of the Zoological Institute at Bern University in Switzerland, believed that body odor might signal that its owner had desirable immune genes that would help offspring fight off diseases. He devised an experiment to see if human body odor correlated with MHC genes and if people could tell.

He and his team collected DNA samples from 49 female students from the university, mostly in biology and psychology, and 44 male students, mostly from chemistry, physics and geography. He asked the men to wear cotton T-shirts on a Sunday and a Monday night, to keep the shirt in an open plastic bag in between, to use perfume-free detergents and soaps, and to avoid smelly rooms, smell-producing foods and activities, like smoking and sex, that create odors. Meanwhile, the women were given a nasal spray to use for two weeks before the test to protect their nasal membranes from infection.

After the T-shirts were collected, each woman was asked to give ratings, for intensity, pleasantness and sexiness, to three T-shirts from men with similar MHC genes and three from men whose MHC genes were less similar. They did not know which shirts were which.

"Women who are not taking oral contraceptives and who are dissimilar to a particular male's MHC perceive his odor as more pleasant than women whose MHC is more similar to that of the test man," Dr. Wedekind and his colleagues wrote in the *Proceedings of the Royal Society of London*, where the results were published in 1995. Odors of men with dissimilar MHC reminded the women of their own mates or former mates twice as often as did the odors of men with similar MHC.

In a follow-up study, Dr. Wedekind was surprised to find that no particular combination of MHC genes seemed more desirable than any other. Rather than being impelled to seek "good" combinations of MHC genes that were unusually resistant to disease strains, as he had expected, he found that his subjects seemed simply to find difference appealing.

**L**ANGUAGE

**Oh, for the Radio and a Flash of Wit**

By William Safire

**W**ASHINGTON — Listen to the opening line of the NBC science-fiction story "Knock" on the 1950 series "Dimension X": "The last man on Earth sat alone in a room. There was a knock on the door."

A modern editor would have to make changes in all those lines. By "the last man on Earth," the writer meant "the last person"; now, because the male no longer embraces the female, he would have to write "the last person on Earth" because the listener would immediately assume that the source of the knocking was a woman, and not some subhuman or superhuman species.

Malapropisms, however, need no updating. "I don't object to President Roosevelt using the radio to inform the country on the state of the nation," said a man in the audience on the *Blue Network's "Town Meeting of the Air,"* "but I do object to his using it to propagandize." And a character eagerly awaiting the arrival of the Lone Ranger shouts, "I hear a white horse on the way!" These and other great moments in the broadcast word are taken from John Dunning's "On the Air: The Encyclopedia of Old-Time Radio" (Oxford University Press).

Comedy was based on carefully established character traits, a technique that carried over into television. Jack Benny was the tightwad who, when held up by a thief demanding "Your money or your life!" answered with a long silence, interrupting the laughter only with "I'm thinking."

The classic word-picture was Fred

Allen's trope about NBC censors: "They are a bit of executive fungus that grows on a desk that's been exposed to conference." Groucho Marx's standard question for politicians who appeared as contestants on his quiz show — "How many times have you been indicted?" — would not be so funny today, but his regular query to baseball umpires — "Do you have any little thieves at home?" — is still apt.

But the humor most missed today is the flash of wit. When a young woman told Groucho, "I go to a college for girls," he riposted, "That's the reason I don't want to go, too." And when the Shakespearean expert and sportswriter John Kieran was stumped on "Information Please" by a question that was sent in by his son, he said, "How sharper than a thistle tooth it is to have a serpent child."

A *sylogism*, from the Greek for "summing up," means "the drawing of a logical conclusion from two premises." In current use, the deduction may be deceptive: "All politicians and pundits are venal; Safire is a political pundit; therefore, Safire is doubly venal." The reasoning is seemingly logical but may be false.

In a footnote to his recent dissent from the Supreme Court decision on *Steel & Pickling Co. v. Citizens for a Better Environment*, Justice John Paul Stevens used a *sylogistic* construction: "If A... can be decided before B, and if B... can be decided before C... then the third gives offense. I pick the last, and shall not respond at all, which I hereby do. Best regards."

William Safire

portion of the heartbeat that begins when a large electrical pulse signals the inner chambers of the heart to contract. If something is wrong with the pulse, it can spark a fatal rhythm problem, and the risk of SIDS increases 41-fold.

**Infants' Heartbeats**

**B**OSTON (Reuters) — An abnormal heartbeat in a baby may be an omen of sudden infant death syndrome, researchers reported in the *New England Journal of Medicine*.

The leading cause of death among apparently healthy infants in the first year of life, SIDS has been difficult to study because it is so rare, killing 0.05 to 0.2 percent of newborns a year.

A research team lead by Dr. Peter John Schwartz of the University of Pavia in Italy tested more than 34,000 newborns over a 19-year period to seek a pattern. They found that of the 24 babies who died from SIDS, half tended to have a longer interval between two key electrical events in the heart. Known as the QT wave, it appears as a prominent hump in an electrocardiogram.

The results suggested that something was wrong in the development of the heart in a substantial proportion of cases of SIDS, the researchers reported.

The abnormality is found in the

tomers from NASA's Marshall Space Flight Center in Huntsville put him in touch with Maurice Hale, a technology transfer expert. When some diesel oil spilled in a ditch at the center, Mr. McCrory made a rough filter — 16 pounds of hair in a barrel. When the tainted water was pumped through, it came out containing 17 parts per million of oil — clean enough to dump in a sewer.

**Ring Around a Galaxy**

**W**ASHINGTON (Reuters) — The Hubble Space Telescope has snapped an image of a ring of baby stars circling the heart of a nearby galaxy, astronomers have reported.

The new stars, stellar infants less than 5 million years old, are in clusters around the center of galaxy NGC 4314, about 40 million light-years from Earth, quite close in cosmic terms and therefore is a great laboratory for studying star formation, scientists at the Space Telescope Science Institute said in a statement.

Mr. McCrory went straight to the experimental stage. He built a test filter by stuffing four pounds of human hair into a pair of tights, filled his son's wading pool with water, dumped a gallon of used motor oil on top and heaved the hair. "In two minutes the water was crystal clear," he said.

Then, some of Mr. McCrory's cus-





## CAPITAL MARKETS ON MONDAY

## Many Firms Awash in Cash Thanks to Market's Effect on Pension Funds

By Tim Smart  
Washington Post Service

**WASHINGTON** — Corporate profits have been getting a lift recently from a surprising source — the long bull market's effect on the value of corporate pension funds. These pension plans, once a drag on earnings, are bolstering the financial performance of many of the country's best-known companies.

The pension-fund bubble stems from the accounting rules that govern the more than \$1 trillion in private pensions. Under those rules, companies make assumptions about how much they will earn on their pension assets, how much they will have to pay out to future retirees and the future level of interest rates.

But what has been happening during the bull market is that those assumptions have proved too conservative — and the

funds have swollen far beyond expectations as stock-market returns have outpaced historical trends.

The excess, filtered through many layers of accounting, is dribbling down to the bottom line. And that is giving an extra boost to corporate profits at a time when earnings are being squeezed from lack of pricing power and rising wage pressures. Some companies are siphoning off some of the pension surplus to pay for other corporate needs, such as early-retirement plans, retiree health benefits and even merger financing.

For many businesses, the gain is two-fold: Their plans are so flush they don't have to make new annual contributions, and they are earning income from the excess that has built up throughout the stock market's rise.

Among the winners:

• General Electric Co. has not had to

make an annual contribution to its \$38.7 billion fund since 1987. The plan returned 19.8 percent last year, more than double what the company had projected. That lifted assets by more than \$5 billion and helped GE book \$331 million in additional pretax income. The huge gain would have been even greater, except that GE took \$412 million more to pay benefits to workers it encouraged to take early retirement.

• Mobil Corp. has reduced the amount it records annually for its U.S. pension costs by \$42 million over the past three years — a reduction of 22 percent.

• AT&T Corp. has a pension plan so flush with cash — \$6 billion more than it needs — that it was able to offer sweetened early-retirement packages to about 10,000 managers. The retirement worked: About 14,000 have retired.

• DuPont Co., while recording a \$26

million expense for its plan in 1997, still had enough excess cash in its \$19 billion fund — a hefty \$2.8 billion — that the chemicals maker could afford to take \$250 million from the fund to pay health benefits for retired workers.

• Norfolk Southern Corp.'s pension fund, covering only nonunion workers, is so overfunded that it has \$1.53 in assets for every \$1 of liability. The strong performance of the fund last year enabled the company to record \$25 million in additional pretax income.

Accounting and labor laws restrict what companies can do with the funds, which are legally separate from the firms themselves, though they still have some leeway.

Ironically, when the Financial Accounting Standards Board proposed new accounting rules, known as FAS 87, for pensions in the early 1980s, companies objected vehemently. At the time, they worried that the new rules would lead to potential earnings swings for years to come and about the extent of disclosures they would have to make about the financial health of their funds.

But the long bull market, which began

a few years before the rule took effect in 1985, seems to have done just the opposite. "What this has meant from the adoption of Statement 87 is improved earnings performance for many of these companies," said Harold Dankner, a partner in the Washington office of accountants Coopers & Lybrand LLP.

There are some creative, albeit legal, ways to share some of the riches inside an overfunded plan. In 1996, Boeing Co. used \$100 million from its pension fund to help finance its acquisition of Rockwell International's defense electronics unit. Boeing transferred that sum to the underfunded Rockwell plan, effectively lowering the cost of its acquisition.

Sometimes such clever financial moves can backfire. The Supreme Court has agreed to hear a case brought by former Hughes Aircraft Co. workers who allege that the company effectively terminated its plan when it stopped employee contributions and froze benefits in a plan overfunded by \$1 billion, using the excess to begin a new plan.

Under pension law, surplus assets in plans that are terminated belong to the employees. Hughes contends its actions

did not constitute a plan termination. Changes in the pension fund accounts often result in significant additions to or subtractions from a company's current income, because of the way companies must account for such actions. The disclosures are often buried in footnotes in the back of annual reports.

"You really have to know how to look for the thing in the notes," said Tim Lucas, who helped draft the original FAS 87 rule.

How long the overfunded status can persist is anybody's guess. It is primarily a function of market and interest-rate trends. But even if the market takes a turn for the worse, the effect on the pension expenses and ultimately the bottom line will not be immediate.

Most companies have been squirreling away a portion of their annual gains over the past several years, in effect building a huge treasure chest on paper that they can tap over time.

Just as it took many years of strong market gains to provide the payoff that is now being realized, it will take some time before all of the excess billions in pension funds come out of the system.

## Most Active International Bonds

The 250 most active international bonds traded through the Euroclear system for the week ending June 12. Prices supplied by Telekurs.

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Crd Yd	Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Crd Yd
1	Austrian Schilling	5	01/05/08	100.8780	4.9600	249	France BTAN	4%	07/12/03	99.9000	4.5000
2	Australian Dollar	6%	04/14/05	103.0750	6.2500	250	British	9%	02/21/01	99.112	8.1500
3	Canadian Dollar	6%	05/01/05	104.3742	6.2200						
4	British Pound	6%	01/21/02	101.2500	6.3000						
5	Denmark	6%	05/27/99	98.8750	6.5700						
6	Fortune Mo.	6%	04/07/01	97.3344	7.0500						
7	French Franc	3.2500	01/04/99	99.7500	6.3300						
8	German Mark	6%	12/07/03	102.7500	6.3300						
9	Denmark	6%	12/15/04	111.8700	6.2500						
10	Denmark	6%	11/15/02	105.1500	5.7100						
11	Denmark	7	11/01/02	121.1000	5.7800						
12	Denmark	6%	01/15/02	109.5000	5.8200						
13	Denmark	6%	01/20/01	101.5200	5.8200						
14	Denmark	6%	01/20/01	97.3100	5.5700						
15	Denmark	6%	01/20/01	97.4700	5.4800						
16	Denmark	6%	01/20/01	99.9100	4.4000						
17	Denmark	zero	02/01/99	97.3580	4.1900						
18	Denmark	7	11/15/02	114.2800	6.0000						
19	Denmark	6%	02/01/99	119.4300	6.7000						
20	Denmark	6%	01/15/00	110.0500	6.1800						
21	Denmark	6%	01/15/00	107.7100	5.5700						
22	Denmark	6%	01/15/00	105.2000	5.5700						
23	Denmark	6%	01/15/00	102.4200	5.5700						
24	Denmark	6%	01/15/00	102.4200	5.5700						
25	Denmark	6%	01/15/00	102.4200	5.5700						
26	Denmark	6%	01/15/00	102.4200	5.5700						
27	Denmark	6%	01/15/00	102.4200	5.5700						
28	Denmark	6%	01/15/00	102.4200	5.5700						
29	Denmark	6%	01/15/00	102.4200	5.5700						
30	Denmark	6%	01/15/00	102.4200	5.5700						
31	Denmark	6%	01/15/00	102.4200	5.5700						
32	Denmark	6%	01/15/00	102.4200	5.5700						
33	Denmark	6%	01/15/00	102.4200	5.5700						
34	Denmark	6%	01/15/00	102.4200	5.5700						
35	Denmark	6%	01/15/00	102.4200	5.5700						
36	Denmark	6%	01/15/00	102.4200	5.5700						
37	Denmark	6%	01/15/00	102.4200	5.5700						
38	Denmark	6%	01/15/00	102.4200	5.5700						
39	Denmark	6%	01/15/00	102.4200	5.5700						
40	Denmark	6%	01/15/00	102.4200	5.5700						
41	Denmark	6%	01/15/00	102.4200	5.5700						
42	Denmark	6%	01/15/00	102.4200	5.5700						
43	Denmark	6%	01/15/00	102.4200	5.5700						
44	Denmark	6%	01/15/00	102.4200	5.5700						
45	Denmark	6%	01/15/00	102.4200	5.5700						
46	Denmark	6%	01/15/00	102.4200	5.5700						
47	Denmark	6%	01/15/00	102.4200	5.5700						
48	Denmark	6%	01/15/00	102.4200	5.5700						
49	Denmark	6%	01/15/00	102.4200	5.5700						
50	Denmark	6%	01/15/00	102.4200	5.5700						
51	Denmark	6%	01/15/00	102.4200	5.5700						
52	Denmark	6%	01/15/00	102.4200	5.5700						
53	Denmark	6%	01/15/00	102.4200	5.5700						
54	Denmark	6%	01/15/00	102.4200	5.5700						
55	Denmark	6%	01/15/00	102.4200	5.5700						
56	Denmark	6%	01/15/00	102.4200	5.5700						
57	Denmark	6%	01/15/00	102.4200	5.5700						
58	Denmark	6%	01/15/00	102.4200	5.5700						
59	Denmark	6%	01/15/00	102.4200	5.5700						

**NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET**

Consolidated prices for all shares traded during week ended Friday, June 12



JUN 15

## Hyundai Chief Sees Light at End of Industry's Financial Tunnel

Chung Mong Gyu, 36, chairman of Chung Motor Co., South Korea's largest and oldest motor vehicle maker, discussed the outlook for his own company—and South Korean business and industry in general—with Don Kirk of the International Herald Tribune. They spoke in Seoul.

Q: The South Korean economy is declining sharply this year. How is the motor vehicle industry doing—and your company in particular?

A: At this moment we have a very competitive market situation in South Korea. It's rather chaotic. I'm quite comfortable that the South Korean motor vehicle industry is quite competitive worldwide. Once we go through restructuring, I am confident we can overcome these difficulties.

Q: Do you see an immediate possibility of some companies' going out of business or surviving with the aid of foreign investment?

A: Some companies are getting into more trouble than others. One of them is already bankrupt.

Transaction between Kia and Ford and Daewoo and General Motors can happen. There will be a shakeout. In the case of Kia, they haven't invested in new product development for a whole year. I don't think there will be any investment for all of next year.

Kia used to have 30 percent of the market share here. Once they miss two years, Kia will be totally different.

Q: The depreciation of the yen means more competition for you on world markets. How can you compete overseas, particularly in North America?

A: The biggest market in North America is for multipurpose vehicles and sports-utility vehicles. We are going to launch them there next year. Everything will improve.

Q: What about competition in what has long been one of your strongest areas, subcompact cars?

A: We are very strong in the sub-

### Q & A / Chung Mong Gyu

compact market, but in North America the gasoline price is so cheap, so they don't like the small engines. We do very well in Europe.

Q: In competition with Japan, can you afford to keep up in all-important research and development?

A: We haven't reduced any invest-

ment for new products or new R & D. We see this period as a very good opportunity to increase our market share.

Q: What do you think of your government's policy toward companies that are in trouble, such as Kia?

A: Some companies are already bankrupt. They are still manufacturing

and selling products in domestic and overseas markets.

There is some question of moral hazard. The bankrupt companies do not have to pay back their loans. They are just generating cash. They are just selling their cars, and there are many other industries like this.

Q: What is your own company's debt-equity ratio, and how do you propose to improve it?

A: As of the end of last year, our debt-

equity ratio was maybe 460-470 percent. In the first six months of this year, it was a little more. In the second half, however, it will be much improved.

There is no magic way to solve the problem. Perhaps the way is by selling some of our assets.

In our plants, we are producing more components than other European or American companies. We can outsource some of our components or give up some of our business in restructuring.

Q: Some executives of Korean chaebol, or conglomerates, such as the Hyundai Group, have been critical of government pressure on them to restructure or get rid of money-losing entities. What's your view?

A: I totally agree with what the government asks in restructuring of the chaebol. They ask there should be some transparency in transactions among companies within a chaebol. We have to accept global standards. In that sense the government is quite right, and we are willing to accept.

Q: What about government pressure for a "swap" of companies among chaebol with a view of getting rid of the losers while the winners prosper?

A: The swap is practically quite difficult. The Samsung Group doesn't control all of its equity, and the same is also true for Hyundai, so they have to persuade all their shareholders. In the old days it was possible for a chaebol chairman to control, but now it's totally different world. Hyundai Motor has to persuade its overseas shareholders. Hyundai only controls 29 percent. My father [Chung Se Yung, who preceded Mr. Chung as chairman of Hyundai Motor] and I control six percent.

Q: But getting back to Kia, wouldn't you like to take it over in the interests of survival of the fittest?

A: We are still very much interested in buying Kia. If we take Kia over, we can share some major components. We can reduce production facilities. It's all linked with our financial system.

I think you have to prune the rosebush so you can make the stronger survive and the weaker die. I think combining with Kia will benefit South Korean industry.

Q: How are you going to settle your differences with your labor union, which refuses to accept layoffs as a solution and calls instead for reducing hours so everybody can hold a job?

A: We are trying to minimize the pain.

We will try to minimize the number of layoffs. We sympathize with people who are laid off, but we don't want to be another Kia, so Hyundai should survive.

So far what the labor union is saying is they want to share the work, they want to work half-time, but they didn't say they will receive only half pay. At this moment, their demand is not very realistic.



KIM COMES HOME — President Kim Dae Jung of South Korea telling a news conference Sunday in Seoul that his visit to the United States was a success. He also promised to focus on corporate and financial reform.

## Britain May Face Interest-Rate Rise, Report Says

Reuters

LONDON — Britain's economy might have to cope with another interest rate rise this summer, according to a report to be released Monday.

But the better news for business from the BDO smooth report of business is that rates could be falling by the first half of 1999.

Stephen Bourne, a partner at BDO Stoy Hayward, business consultants, said, "Businesses are already feeling the pain of higher interest rates, and the possibility of a further interest-rate rise, as suggested by our survey, will not be

good for business confidence."

The report, produced by the Center for Economic and Business Research and BDO Stoy Hayward, found business surveys now firmly indicate that growth is slowing.

The report's inflation index has risen slightly as the pound has tumbled from its 1990s highs above 3.10 Deutsche marks to 2.94 DM currently, but it is still pointing to below-target inflation by early 1999.

The BDO report encompasses all the Confederation of British Industry's business surveys, the British Chambers

of Commerce quarterly survey, the Institute of Directors quarterly survey, the 31 enterprise barometer, the Chartered Institute of Marketing's trends survey and the Chartered Institute of Purchasing and Supply's industrial survey.

Douglas McWilliams, chief executive of the Center for Economic and Business Research, said, "The survey results indicate that the Bank of England's Monetary Policy Committee will be facing some tough decisions over the next few months."

He added, "The results show that the economy is slowing down, but they indicate that growth will remain dangerously fast until the autumn. The Monetary Policy Committee will need strong nerves to prevent a further rate rise."

The Monetary Policy Committee surprised industry, the financial markets and millions of homeowners by raising its key repurchase agreement rate to 7.50 percent from 7.25 percent.

Eddie George, governor of the Bank of England, was among those to back a quarter-point rise in official interest rates on June 4, citing the need to slow the economy, the Observer newspaper reported Sunday.

## Going Global, Armstrong Buys Triangle Pacific

Bloomberg News

LANCASTER, Pennsylvania — Armstrong World Industries Inc. will acquire Triangle Pacific Corp. for \$1.15 billion in cash and assumed debt, the latest in a string of acquisitions as Armstrong builds a global presence in flooring materials.

Armstrong World will pay \$890 million in cash, or \$55.50 a share, to Triangle Pacific shareholders, 27 percent premium over the stock's Friday closing price of \$43.75. The deal was announced after the markets closed Friday. Armstrong World will also assume \$260 million in Triangle Pacific debt.

Triangle Pacific makes hardwood flooring products and kitchen and bathroom cabinets. Armstrong World, the top North American maker of vinyl floor coverings, is hoping to expand its presence in other areas of the hard-flooring market.

"Wood flooring is a fast-growing area, and Triangle Pacific is the leading wood flooring company," said George Lorch, chairman and chief executive of Armstrong. "It's a very compatible product category in terms of the products we sell."

Armstrong World also makes ceramic tile and other building products. It has about 10,600 employees and had 1997 sales of \$2.2 billion. Triangle Pacific had revenue of \$652.9 million in fiscal 1997, with about 72 percent coming from flooring products.

Earlier this month, Arm-

strong World agreed to buy German-based DLW AG in a stock and debt transaction valued at 620 million Deutsche marks (\$343.4 million) to continue its expansion in Europe. The Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, a German newspaper, reported last week that some DLW shareholders believe Armstrong's offer is too low.

Mr. Lorch said Armstrong World expects to have at least 75 percent of DLW shares tendered, which will allow it to buy the company. Once Armstrong World

finishes buying DLW and Triangle Pacific, it will be the second-largest maker of floor coverings in the world after Shaw Industries, Inc., a carpet maker, and it will be the largest maker of hard-floor coverings in the world, Mr. Lorch said.

It is also looking for acquisitions that will let it grow in other areas of the hard flooring and products industry.

"The building materials industry is in a consolidation mode and we see ourselves as a consolidator," Mr. Lorch

said. "Anything in the hard surface area is an area that we'll look at."

Armstrong World expects the acquisitions of Triangle Pacific and DLW to hurt earnings in 1998 and add to earnings beginning in 1999. The company said it expects the acquisition to close in the third quarter.

Armstrong does not expect to close any manufacturing plants in either company, Mr. Lorch said, even though it will be consolidating sales and marketing at the two companies.

**BusinessWeek**

*In this week's issue*

- Doing business in the internet age: Annual Report on Information Technology
- Asian crisis helps U.S.-China relations
- Europe's stock binge - why it's boom time for new share issues in Europe
- Can Korea continue to dominate the chip-business?

**ON SALE NOW**

For information call Int. +44(0)1628 502900

**REPUBLIC OF LEBANON**  
**MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH**  
**COUNCIL FOR DEVELOPMENT AND RECONSTRUCTION**  
**FTOUEH KESROUAN GOVERNMENTAL HOSPITAL AT EL BOUAR**

The Lebanese Government, represented by the Ministry of Public Health and the Council for Development and Reconstruction (CDR), invites Foreign and Lebanese Contractors and Joint Ventures to submit request for prequalification towards the execution of construction of FTOUEH KESROUAN GOVERNMENTAL HOSPITAL at EL BOUAR (75 beds).

The surface of the built area is around 9000 m<sup>2</sup> and the period for execution shall be 18 months.

The project is financed by the OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID).

Tender Documents shall be available at the end of July 1998 and the offers shall be examined within one month from the date of submitted.

Prequalification is open to Contractors who have completed similar Hospital Projects.

Applicants may obtain the prequalification documents from CDR offices against the payment of a non refundable sum of 1000 US\$ in the form of a banker's certified cheque, in the name of the Council for Development and Reconstruction as of Monday 15 June 1998.

Duly completed prequalification and supporting documents must be delivered in sealed envelopes to the Council for Development and Reconstruction Tallet Al Serail - Beirut - Lebanon, not later than 12:00 o'clock, Beirut local time on Friday 17 July 1998.

## Cindy Crawford's Choice



Omega — my choice Cindy Crawford

**OMEGA**  
 The sign of excellence

### SHORT COVER

#### Iran-Egypt Agreement

CAIRO (AFP) — Iran and Egypt have signed an economic cooperation protocol, the first such measure since diplomatic relations were severed two years ago, Iranian executives said Sunday.

The accord was signed Saturday on the sidelines of a visit by a group of Iranian business executives led by the president of the Iranian Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Mines, Ali Naghi Khamush. Egypt cut diplomatic ties with Iran after the 1979 revolution, but relations have improved in recent months.

#### India Sets Launching

BANGALORE, India (AFP) — The Indian Space Research Organization said Sunday it would stage its first commercial satellite launching this year, carrying a German and a South Korean satellite as well as a locally built one.

New Delhi aims to carve out a niche in the multibillion dollar commercial satellite launching sector, which has been expanding to keep pace with the world's booming telecommunications sector. The launching date is to be set later.

#### Malaysia Output Falls

KUALA LUMPUR (Reuters) — Malaysian industrial production fell 3.4 percent in April, compared with the same month last year, the government said Sunday.

The drop in output contributed to a 1.4 percent decline in production over the first four months of the year, compared with the like period in 1997, the Statistics Department said.

Separately, the Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange has set up a fund to help clients of ailing stockbroking firms, but the exchange's chairman, Mohamad Azlan Haslim, said the plan was unlikely to cover all losses.

#### Tropicana IPO Filed

WASHINGTON (Bloomberg) — Seagram Co. has filed to sell its Tropicana juice business in what would be the biggest initial public offering in U.S. history.

The sale will raise as much as \$3.6 billion to help expand Seagram's music operations.

If successful, the sale would surpass Lucent Technology Inc.'s \$3.03 billion initial stock sale and re-establish Tropicana as a stand-alone company for the first time since 1978. Seagram disclosed plans for the sale on May 21, when it said it would acquire PolyGram NV.

#### AMP Prices Its Shares

SYDNEY (Bloomberg) — AMP Ltd. set a price of 16 Australian dollars (\$9.48) for institutional investors participating in its initial public offering. Shares in its insurance and fund-management company begin trading Monday.



Hanspeter Ackermann, chief investment officer of Deutsche Bank.

## Monetary Union to Open New Investment Doors in Europe

### Q & A / Hanspeter Ackermann

*From his vantage point as the chief investment officer of Deutsche Bank AG, Hanspeter Ackermann sees expanding opportunities for investors in a unifying Europe. As portfolio manager of the bank's closed-end New Germany fund, a \$665 million growth fund invested primarily in midsize German companies, Mr. Ackermann is deploying money to pursue some of those opportunities. As a Swiss citizen, he sees firsthand the significance of being inside or outside the euro club. Mr. Ackermann spoke recently with Sharon R. King of The New York Times.*

**Q.** How will investing in Europe change as a result of the creation of the single European currency?

**A.** The top-down style of selecting stocks, where you analyze country, industry and then go down to the stock level, probably becomes irrelevant. The opposite of that is a bottom-up manager, which basically is our style. We really don't look at macro themes, but much more company-specific data.

The concept of the country fund itself at some point will probably have to be wider. I can imagine that some funds might consider changing to a more European-based fund.

Before, you had different countries, like Germany and France, individually fighting for market share. They all looked insignificant relative to a large country like the United States. Now this is changing. You have a major competitor — let's just call it Europe. It has a much more powerful industrial base. It will not be inhibited by any cross-border taxation or inefficiencies.

What we're going to see here is a major structural change, much higher efficiency. I think that there will probably be more money allocated to Europe than in the past.

**Q.** What about countries that remain outside the monetary union?

**A.** For a country like Britain, it's probably less of an issue to be in or out, because it's a much larger economy with much less dependence on Europe. The U.K. has had more cross-border alliances with the United States than with Europe, so it will be easier for the U.K. to stand outside and to remain outside.

In the case of Switzerland, I see dif-

ferences for that country to stay out and to compete with the border restrictions.

For the smaller European countries, sooner or later they're going to be forced into the same situation, where there will be an overwhelming economic case for joining the European monetary union.

**Q.** Will companies in countries outside of the monetary union have growth problems?

**A.** Yes. Distribution will be a problem.

I'm from Switzerland. When I walk through customs in Europe, they treat me like any other passport holder. But if you are part of the union, they basically just wave you through.

The same effect will probably occur on any distribution or licensing agreement. You would rather give the members of the union preferential treatment. So obviously there's an advantage to be part of the union.

**Q.** From an investment standpoint, will countries outside of the monetary union be riskier?

**A.** They should be. You're dealing with higher currency risk; then you have the economic risk of not gaining access to the same markets. There's even a risk of size, which means a liquidity risk.

**Q.** How do you pick stocks for the bank's funds?

**A.** There are five criteria. The most important is earnings momentum, to which we allocate roughly one-third of the investment decision-making.

Another third would be management. We look at the track record and the commitment to enhance the company's value. The final third is split between the financial strength of the company and its overall value versus the industry, the stock's history and the market itself.

**Q.** What are some stocks you own that fit your criteria?

**A.** One of our biggest holdings is Adidas AG. We have 8.6 percent of the fund in that company. They have acquired Salomon, the ski producer. When we look at other companies like Nike, or Puma in Europe, most of them have lost

market share to Adidas-Salomon. And this is one of the few true growth stories in Germany, in our belief.

This company has excellent management. We see roughly 20 to 25 percent earnings growth consistently into the year 2000. What's not included in that figure yet is the effects of the Salomon acquisition.

Salomon has had its strength mainly in France, and Adidas has had its strength mostly in Germany.

But now there should be a massive benefit from synergies.

We also like Continental AG. We have about 4.3 percent of the fund in that. In Europe there are two other major tire companies, Pirelli and Michelin.

In our view, there's no room for three major companies in Europe, so at some point you're going to see a merger or alliance.

In Wella AG, the beauty products company, we've seen a management turnaround. In the past, Wella's management has not been very open. The perception was: We cannot trust that firm anymore. But the company did make changes within the management to come back and regain the confidence.

## New-Stock Frenzy Hits Paris Bourse

Bloomberg News

**PARIS** — Overwhelming demand for new growth stocks in France has pushed prices beyond stock market limits and delayed initial trading.

Cyrano, a software maker, and Bricodeal, a home-improvement goods distributor, could not be traded on their first days because prospective buyers bid up their prices beyond limits set by the stock exchange. Second attempts Friday were successful after the share price limits were raised as much as 30 percent.

They are just the latest examples. In May, the restaurant operator Groupe Fio was unable to be traded for a week.

Investors' appetite for shares has been voracious amid a rosy outlook for profit growth in France's expanding economy, low bond yields and a record run by the biggest companies' stocks that has left investors looking for value in smaller issues. A new law that gives tax breaks for investing in small high-growth companies has provided an added kick.

"I'm finding it difficult to get bold of the growth stocks I need to be eligible for those tax breaks," said Eric Foulard, who manages \$50 million at Banque Hervert in Paris. "Many new issues are getting so popular that they simply can't trade."

Under rules of the Nouveau Marche and Second Marche, the Paris markets

for small- and medium-growth companies, a share is suspended from trading for 15 minutes if its price rises or falls more than 10 percent.

For some stocks trading on their first day, that limit has been widened in anticipation that high demand will drive up their prices. In many cases that is still not enough, preventing some stocks from being traded at all.

Cyrano shares were sold to investors at 60 francs (\$10) each, and the exchange set a price limit of 78 francs for its first trading day Thursday, 30 percent more than the initial public offering price. More than 3.3 million "buy" orders were placed for the stock that day, of which 1.7 million were "at any price." Only 40,344 shares were offered for sale.

The exchange raised the limit 30 percent to 101.4 francs Friday, which enabled the stock to trade.

Bricodeal, which distributes do-it-yourself materials to big retailers like Carrefour SA, failed to trade Wednesday, the first day after it sold shares in an initial offering at 290 francs each. On Friday, the shares traded only after the upper price limit was raised 17 percent to 340 francs.

Failed attempts at trading may not necessarily be a bad thing in the looser term, he said.

"It attracts a lot of attention," Mr. Petit said. "And our clients like to have their name in the newspapers."

Nouveau Marche share index has risen 86 percent this year. A new law giving tax breaks to life insurance funds that invest half their assets in stocks, and 5 percent in smaller stocks, is expected to provide an additional boost.

Alain Bokobza, European equities strategist at Societe Generale SA, estimates 115 billion francs will flow from bonds alone and into the new stock funds in the first year.

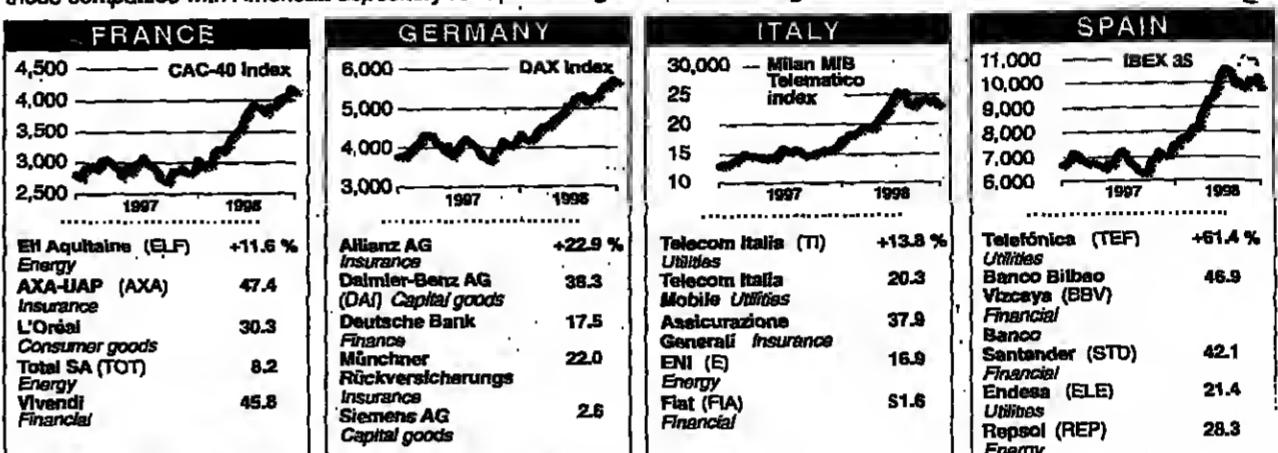
Such is the popularity of new issues that investors are buying even against analysts' advice. "Investors are chasing stocks with their eyes closed," said Philippe Lecocq, who helps manage \$500 million of equities at Offivalmo in Paris.

Underwriters defend the practice of fixing initial share prices at modest levels. "The underwriters act as guarantors for the IPO," said Herve Petit of Societe de Bourse Portamparc, which was part of the underwriting team on Bricodeal. "They have to buy back shares if the issue is not successful. I'd rather have the CEO of the company be upset at me because of undervaluation than find myself with a whole lot of paper on my hands."

Failed attempts at trading may not necessarily be a bad thing in the looser term, he said.

"It attracts a lot of attention," Mr. Petit said. "And our clients like to have their name in the newspapers."

Charts show year-to-date performance of each market's biggest stocks, in dollar terms. Ticker symbols are included for those companies with American depositary receipts trading on a U.S. exchange.



Sources: Bloomberg; Financial Markets; FT/S&P; Actuaries Eurobloc Index; Bank of New York.

## INVEST: Europe's Transformation Is a Boon for Equity Buyers

Continued from Page 1

in equity investing by individual Europeans. As recently as two years ago, Europeans avoided stocks in favor of cautious securities like government bonds. Now they are flooding into the stock markets, and most analysts expect the torrent to become even bigger.

Analysts say the deluge has been driven by two big changes. One is lower interest rates, which have eroded returns on bonds. The second is the growing weakness in government-run pension programs, which are amassing mountains of commitments without the means to honor them.

The result is a rush to mutual funds and a political trend toward promoting American-style private pension funds, which in turn become huge buyers of equities.

"You are looking at a set of circumstances that occur only a few times a century," said Phil De Cristo, head of operations in Continental Europe for Fidelity Investments. "We look at Europe as being our prime engine of growth over the next five years."

None of that means that Europe is a safe bet. For one thing, prices have climbed so far, so fast, that some markets may already be dangerously overvalued. For another, though most experts are increasingly confident that the new European Central Bank will establish stability and credibility for the euro, there is still ample room for problems. Even if the euro proceeds according to plan, it will create losers as well as winners.

Even so, European economic prospects are better than they have been in years. Total economic growth should reach 3 percent this year, possibly outpacing growth in the United States. Already, annual growth rates for Portugal, Spain and Finland are rising by about 4 percent, while Ireland is up by more than 8 percent.

"If you combine the prospects for economic growth, low budget deficits, low or negligible inflation and low interest rates, you have an economic proposition that is almost embarrassingly rich," said George Hodgson of the Dutch bank ABN-AMRO.

Though the debut of the euro next year will have little direct impact on Europe's growth and prosperity, the preparations are had a huge effect on governments, companies and investors.

European political leaders reached the point of no return May 3, when they formally decided to introduce the euro on Jan. 1 as the currency of 11 countries: Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Austria, Spain, Portugal, Ireland and Finland.

Britain, Denmark and Sweden decided to stay out of the monetary union, though they met the qualifications to join. Greece was the only member of the European Union that could not meet the standards, and it hopes to join in several years.

The euro has already transformed economic policy across the Continent, as governments slashed budget deficits and social programs. In the process, inflation was nearly eliminated in historically turbulent countries like Spain, Italy and Portugal. Interest rates in these so-called "Club Med" countries have plunged by half in just two years. Not surprisingly, stock markets in Madrid, Lisbon and Milan have soared faster than almost any others in Europe in the past year.

The advent of the euro also promises to alter profoundly Europe's capital markets. Though the actual bills and coins will not begin to circulate until 2002, stocks and bonds will be traded in euros as of Jan. 1.

In effect, that creates a huge new European market for stocks and bonds that could eventually rival Wall Street in global importance.

"With the European Union, what we are talking about is redefining the idea of

a home market," Mr. De Cristo said. "You are creating a massive new entity, which is Europe or Euroland."

For corporations trying to raise capital, that is both good and bad news. On the one hand, it makes it easier to tap a much bigger pool of potential investors. But it also exposes them to bruising international comparisons.

According to Salomon Smith Barney, for example, the average return on equity for Italian companies was about 9.9 percent last year. By contrast, German companies earned about 12 percent and Finnish companies earned nearly 21 percent. (In the United States, return on equity averaged about 20 percent.)

Competition is also heating up in the real world, the market for goods and services.

Even though the European Union already permits almost entirely free trade between member nations, the bubble of different currencies continues to cloak price differences between identical products in different markets.

In Germany, a cottage industry of automobile "re-importers" buys up Mercedes and Volkswagen in neighboring countries and resells them to Germans at prices lower than those of German car dealers.

In the new Europe, the camouflage disappears and price pressures are expected to increase. "The single currency will put pressure on manufacturers," said Manfred Gentz, chief

optimists interpret the numbers to mean that Continental Europe remains shy about serious revamping.

Optimists, though, see the data as evidence that European companies still have much opportunity for rapid increases in profitability. And investors are tiring in.

"We call it the Stock Market Game, hot we take it very seriously," said Peter Nemec, host and producer of "3-Sai Boerse," Germany's most popular television show for investors. A lot of other people take it seriously, too.

Every Friday night over a six-month period, three investment advisers compete on Mr. Nemec's show, offering their best stock picks. Each adviser is given an imaginary pot of 100,000 Deutsche marks (\$55,300), and the one whose pot is biggest at the end of six months wins the game.

Once upon a time, few people were interested. But today, the show draws as many as a million viewers. When contestants tout their newest favorites traders say, those stocks routinely surge on Monday morning.

"The public has finally discovered stocks," said Mr. Nemec, who could barely scrape together 100,000 viewers when he started in 1988. "When I go to shopping on Saturdays, the shopkeepers recognize me and start asking me what stocks they should buy."

It is difficult to overstate the change in mind-set among investors in Germany and across most of Continental Europe. European investors who until recently favored the safety of bonds are a key force behind the bull market. Last year, they poured more than \$70 billion into stock-oriented mutual funds, up from just \$10 billion in 1996.

In Italy, where interest rates have plunged by more than half in the last year, \$7 billion flowed into stock funds in April alone. Spanish investors have been on a similar rampage. In Germany, private households have more than doubled their stock holdings in the past three years, to about \$300 billion. When Deutsche Bank AG started a new mutual fund for small European stocks in April, investors contributed more than \$300 million in the first few days.

Such lemming-like behavior often is observed in overripe markets. Europe's mobilization of money does not necessarily mean that its markets will continue to soar.

"Liquidity can be a dangerous animal," said Mr. Hodgson of ABN-AMRO. After all, in an electronic marketplace where trillions of dollars move around the world every day, mutual fund and pension managers routinely redirect their money when conditions change.

Analysts also note that stock valuations are at historic highs. Europe and the United States, Spain's red-hot stock market has retreated about 10 percent in the past month, apparently because investors became convinced that stock prices had lost touch with reality.

"European valuations look very rich," said David Bowers, a strategist for Merrill Lynch in London. "There isn't much room for disappointment."

But there are echoes in Europe's boom that make many investors take heed. The flood of money, they say, is reminiscent of what happened in the United States during the early 1980s, when inflation finally subsided and the bull market began to take off.

As in the United States, European investors have proved dissatisfied with diminishing bond returns and low interest rates on savings.

"People who have gotten along on gil-edged bonds suddenly realize that they have to get their returns up," said Jonathan Freeman, an investment banker at Beson Gregory, a London-based stock brokerage firm. "It is a new game for a lot of people, and I think you are going to see it for a long time."

GET YOUR MIND WORKING WITH PARIBAS

You arrive at a crossroads only to discover that the signpost has been blown down in a storm. You have no map. Which direction do you take?



LEADING THE WORLD IN THE EURO

Today, it is easy to feel lost when confronted by the future. The financial landscape is shifting before our very eyes. Moving into new territory, as we are with the Euro, is fraught with uncertainty. What you need is a guide who's been this way before.

Founded 125 years ago simultaneously in 4 European countries, Paribas was the first bank with a truly European philosophy. Today, with an organization based on banking activities and industrial sectors, no other bank can equal its experience in crossing financial frontiers.

In the 1997 IFR Awards, Paribas won for Eurobond of the year and was named Ecu/Euro Bond House of the year. As we get closer to the "big bang" of 1999, the experience of Paribas as the lead Ecu bookrunner since 1981 puts the bank in a unique position of authority in all questions relating to the Euro. And it is, in fact, only by the application of experience that we can solve the problem of the crossroads with the fallen signpost.

How do you decide which way to go? You leverage your own recent experience. Since you know where you've come from, you simply raise the signpost, point the relevant arrow in the direction from which you



## THE INTERMARKET

+41 171 420 0348

## RECRUITMENT

## We know who sells!

## SALE SEARCH

Specialists in recruiting sales executives and sales managers in Sweden  
Stockholm, tel +46 8 442 53 60 - Gothenburg, tel +46 31 774 05 80  
Malmö, tel +46 40 783 40 - Homepage: [www.salesearch.se](http://www.salesearch.se)

## TEACHING

Required for September 1998  
**QUALIFIED AND EXPERIENCED ENGLISH TEACHER**  
to teach grades 10th, 11th and 12th and also be responsible for college counselling.  
American with working papers preferred.  
Applications to be sent to: The Headmaster,  
Box 623, L.H.T., 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

## Executive Positions Available

**SCHINELLER SA**  
"Designs that fly"  
Offices Postion of  
SALES REPRESENTATIVE  
to an  
ambitious & dynamic person,  
to sell & develop business  
in the Aviation industry.  
Requirements:  
Commercial experience.  
Willingness to travel.  
Must be fluent in English, French  
German & big plus.  
Send resume and photograph to:  
**SCHINELLER SA**  
153 Avenue Charles de Gaulle  
92155 Le Blanc Meudon Cedex, France

**SALES MANAGER**  
EUROPE  
U.S. based engineering/production control  
firm seeks Europe-based manager with  
strong record of building sales organiza-  
tions. Fax confidential resume to:  
**TECTRAD**  
+33 (0)1492331

**BILINGUAL EXPERTS** needed, educated & experienced in financial markets for  
particulars, sales/retail/research academic  
as translators or editors. Fax full  
resumé/curriculum requirements to:  
**TECTRAD**  
+33 (0)1492331

## Executives Available

**31 YR OLD EXECUTIVE**, 12 yrs knowl-  
edge in direct selling in several countries,  
looks for new tasks, quick in the uptake;  
Building teamwork, creative. Tel +49 (0)  
6171 52406 Fax +49 (0) 6171 58042.

## General Positions Available

**SEEKING INDIVIDUAL** to service Ameri-  
can Market in Europe. Direct Sales ex-  
perience, i.e. Insurance, life share  
Leads, client, sales & exp. Experience in 6  
years. Box 623, L.H.T., 92521 Neuilly Cedex,  
10th floor, New York, NY, 10022 USA

## General Positions Available

**EDITORIAL ASSISTANT**  
The world's famous International  
business organization (based in Paris)  
seeks editorial assistant for  
communications department. Excellent  
writing and copy-editing skills.  
Responsibilities include supervision  
of design and printing, as well as  
updating website. Successful  
candidate will be native English  
speaker and have a working knowledge  
of French. Salary range: FF15,000 and FF20,000/month,  
depending on experience.

Please apply to:  
**Shells Burgess International,**  
Bilingual Recruitment Consultant,  
(Ref. L.H.T.)  
62 rue Saint Lazare,  
75008 Paris,  
Fax: +33 (0) 61 43 63 59

## General Positions Wanted

**MECHANICAL ENGINEER**, multilingual,  
10 years experience in project work,  
planning of installations, supervising of  
installations & commissioning (mechani-  
cal, electrical, chemical, etc.). Experience  
in design & planning of industrial plants  
looking for new challenges. For CV  
apply to: Mme Hélène Lachapelle, 31 rue  
George Bizet, 75050 Paris, France.  
Tel +33 (0) 5508 0803, fax +33 (0) 5508  
2286. Also temporary job accepted.

**THE NONLINEAR UNCONVENTIONAL**  
THINKER who predicted in 1989 a crash  
in the art market. In August 1990 the  
Wall was closed for German residents,  
the privatization of Europe. August  
1991 the first German stock market  
1993 was in planning rates for 1994.  
December 1993 unprecedented heights  
in the world's stock markets, strong rise  
in the dollar plus an arms race in Asia, is  
back. Any financially viable position will  
be considered. Fax +41 21 221012.

**BODYGUARD**, army and IBA trained,  
British man, fluent French, seeks int'l job.  
Ideal for businessness. Will travel.  
Tel Paris +33 (0) 61 08 92.

**ADVANCED DRIVER**, 31, seeks driving,  
chauffeur position, in France & Europe.  
UK Tel: +44 (0) 1424 682 795.

## General Positions Wanted

**WINTER EDITOR**. Strong background  
international political & economic affairs  
10 years DECO (refugee & Canadian  
diplomacy) + general interest  
(travel, science, culture). Seeks work  
international/part-time for all types  
environments (including work in English  
& French). Experience in English  
is essential. Also temporary work accepted.

**ENGLISH TEACHER/WINTER EDITOR**/  
published lyrics, teach business &  
university 4 languages, licensed, teach  
in Italy or Spain. Send resume  
with photo, photo of the teacher, photo  
of the student, photo of the teacher.  
Tel until July 1st +33 (0) 78 42 38 90  
or after July 1st +33 (0) 74 77 52 53.

**FRENCH GRADUATE, TRANSLATOR,**  
(English) seeks position. Telephone  
+33 (0) 62 78 62 55.

## General Positions Available

**SEEKING INDIVIDUAL** to service Ameri-  
can Market in Europe. Direct Sales ex-  
perience, i.e. Insurance, life share  
Leads, client, sales & exp. Experience in 6  
years. Box 623, L.H.T., 92521 Neuilly Cedex,  
10th floor, New York, NY, 10022 USA

## General Positions Wanted

**31 YR OLD EXECUTIVE**, 12 yrs knowl-  
edge in direct selling in several countries,  
looks for new tasks, quick in the uptake;  
Building teamwork, creative. Tel +49 (0)  
6171 52406 Fax +49 (0) 6171 58042.

## General Positions Available

**SEEKING INDIVIDUAL** to service Ameri-  
can Market in Europe. Direct Sales ex-  
perience, i.e. Insurance, life share  
Leads, client, sales & exp. Experience in 6  
years. Box 623, L.H.T., 92521 Neuilly Cedex,  
10th floor, New York, NY, 10022 USA

## General Positions Wanted

**31 YR OLD EXECUTIVE**, 12 yrs knowl-  
edge in direct selling in several countries,  
looks for new tasks, quick in the uptake;  
Building teamwork, creative. Tel +49 (0)  
6171 52406 Fax +49 (0) 6171 58042.

## General Positions Available

**SEEKING INDIVIDUAL** to service Ameri-  
can Market in Europe. Direct Sales ex-  
perience, i.e. Insurance, life share  
Leads, client, sales & exp. Experience in 6  
years. Box 623, L.H.T., 92521 Neuilly Cedex,  
10th floor, New York, NY, 10022 USA

## General Positions Wanted

**31 YR OLD EXECUTIVE**, 12 yrs knowl-  
edge in direct selling in several countries,  
looks for new tasks, quick in the uptake;  
Building teamwork, creative. Tel +49 (0)  
6171 52406 Fax +49 (0) 6171 58042.

## General Positions Available

**SEEKING INDIVIDUAL** to service Ameri-  
can Market in Europe. Direct Sales ex-  
perience, i.e. Insurance, life share  
Leads, client, sales & exp. Experience in 6  
years. Box 623, L.H.T., 92521 Neuilly Cedex,  
10th floor, New York, NY, 10022 USA

## General Positions Wanted

**31 YR OLD EXECUTIVE**, 12 yrs knowl-  
edge in direct selling in several countries,  
looks for new tasks, quick in the uptake;  
Building teamwork, creative. Tel +49 (0)  
6171 52406 Fax +49 (0) 6171 58042.

## General Positions Available

**SEEKING INDIVIDUAL** to service Ameri-  
can Market in Europe. Direct Sales ex-  
perience, i.e. Insurance, life share  
Leads, client, sales & exp. Experience in 6  
years. Box 623, L.H.T., 92521 Neuilly Cedex,  
10th floor, New York, NY, 10022 USA

## General Positions Wanted

**31 YR OLD EXECUTIVE**, 12 yrs knowl-  
edge in direct selling in several countries,  
looks for new tasks, quick in the uptake;  
Building teamwork, creative. Tel +49 (0)  
6171 52406 Fax +49 (0) 6171 58042.

**GRUPO INTERNACIONAL LÍDER, ESPECIALIZADO EN LOS SERVICIOS PARA LA INDUSTRIA, IMPLANTADO EN MÁS DE 100 PAISES EN EL MUNDO. EN EL MARCO DE LA REORGANIZACIÓN DE SU SISTEMA DE INFORMACIÓN FINANCIERA, BUSCA A SU:**

## Responsable Administrativo y Financiero H/M

con base en Caracas (Venezuela) para la región del Pacífico Andino

Directamente agregado al Director de la Región, miembro de su Comité de Dirección, e interlocutor regular de la Dirección Financiera del Grupo (con base en París), será responsable en las entidades de la Región (60 M de \$ de facturación, 1000 empleados) de la administración de la información, elaboración de presupuesto, reportes, fiscalidad, finanzas, etc. Conocimientos básicos de datos y sistemas de información. Además, su capacidad de propuesta le permitirá participar en las mejoras del sistema actual.

Para este puesto evolutivo, buscamos a un auténtico manager, profesional de las finanzas, de unos 35 años, con una sólida experiencia en la administración de la información, así como un buen dominio de la información de la propia entidad, así como de la información de las demás entidades del grupo internacional. Debe tener un espíritu abierto y hablar fluidamente el inglés y el francés.

Enviar expediente de candidatura (carta manuscrita y CV) indicando la ref. Cl. 343 a : GRH Conseils - 12, rue de Castiglione - 75001 Paris - France le-mail : recherche@grh-conseils.com.

GRH Conseils

## SECRETARIAL

## GROUPE EXPANSION

**GROUPE EXPANSION**, publisher of *L'Expansion*, *L'Entreprise*, *La Vie Professionnelle* and *Comptoir International*, is seeking an International sales assistant, **EMT** only (correct working papers required), to assist in the organization and co-ordination of its busy International advertising department. Fluent French and computer translating abilities are necessary, as well as good computing skills (Word Processor, Spreadsheets etc). The main task is to manage the advertising network. This is a job for someone who is a good communicator, prepared to act on initiative and ensure the smooth running of an international advertising network.

Please fax CV and cover letter or call  
Christine Jolly or Fabrice Miles for an interview. To start immediately.  
Tel: 01 53 24 43 37 - Fax: 01 53 24 41 61

**THOMAS, HERBECK & ASSOCIÉS**  
SOCIÉTÉ D'AVOCATS  
Paris based international law firm seeks  
Experienced bilingual  
French-English  
Secretary

Please forward Curriculum Vitae with cover letter and photo to:  
**SCR THOMAS, HERBECK & ASSOCIÉS**  
3, square Pétrarque, 75116 Paris

## General Positions Wanted

**TOP CALIBRE INTERNATIONAL PA EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT**  
Trilingual French / English / Spanish -  
Sales and Marketing for a well-established  
company, preferably in hospitality,  
entertainment or public relations sector.  
Mature & motivated, used to supporting  
dynamic & demanding senior executives  
in multicultural environments.  
Confidentiality and discretion essential.  
Good communication skills.  
Previous experience in a similar position  
would prior to an interview in Paris.  
Tel Paris +33 (0) 45 45 43 63  
or mobile: +33 (0) 61 88 75 42

**GENERAL POSITIONS**

**AMERICAN SECTION - LYCÉE INT'L**  
Saint Germain en Laye, 78, seeks full  
time secondary HISTORY TEACHER,  
MA + 5 years experience minimum, US  
national, working papers required. Please  
fax CV and letter of motivation to:  
+33 (0) 30 00 48 00, attn. Director.

## Domestic Positions Wanted

**TIBETAN HOUSEBOY**, 25, good English,  
presentable, experienced, seeks  
place in household. Sums, rides horse  
and motorcycle. References available:  
+44 171 578 7615

## High potential managers with European ambitions

Your are not job-hunting. Young collaborator of your M.D., you learn so much close to him! And you like him... But it is time for you to think career. This is the opportunity that offers you a career in a fast growing International distribution organisation, servicing daily more than 12.000 customers in ten European countries in more than half hundred sales-points, with a total turn over in excess of 9 billion FF.

You have a distribution background, you have already men management experience as well as commercial experience and you want to exercise them not only in your own country. You see it as a challenge to hold operational positions, with a large management content, successively in Germany, Spain, UK, France, Netherlands or Scandinavian countries for instance. Because you are mobile and master fluently 2 to 3 European languages.

If you are up to this challenge and want both the financial rewards and the opportunity to develop your career prospects in a dedicated management team with a high level of ethical exigence, you will learn more about it by writing (quoting ref. 812 IHT) to Cleas consultants. You can rely on their confidentiality.

## CLEAS

International Human Resources Consultants  
6, place de la République Dominicaine - 75017 Paris - FRANCE  
Fax : 33 1 42 67 65 89 - E-Mail : cleas@infonie.fr

## Secretarial Positions Available

**SEEK FULL-TIME ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT**, who enjoys hard work in busy and creative atmosphere. Must be good computer operator, good English, good telephone, perfectly bilingual French, Dutch a plus. Work, Excel, File Master Pro and Internet on Mac. Work papers in order. Fax CV + cover letter to:  
Paris +33 (0) 43 31 77 91

## Educational Positions Available

**ENGLISH TEACHERS**  
Experienced  
for business people,  
Dynamic, friendly team,  
Innovative Teaching Methods,  
Particulars: Working Papers,  
Complete des Langues +33 (0) 43 05 53 53

**AMERICAN SECTION - LYCÉE INT'L**  
Saint Germain en Laye, 78, seeks full  
time secondary HISTORY TEACHER,  
MA + 5 years experience minimum, US  
national, working papers required. Please  
fax CV and letter of motivation to:  
+33 (0) 30 00 48 00, attn. Director.

## Domestic Positions Wanted

**TIBETAN HOUSEBOY**, 25, good English,  
presentable, experienced, seeks  
place in household. Sums, rides horse  
and motorcycle. References available:  
+44 171 578 7615

**THE ENERGY CHARTER SECRETARIAT**,  
established under the Energy Charter Treaty 1994 and based in Brussels,  
invites applications from suitably experienced candidates for the posts of  
Head, Legal Affairs

The post, at A5 level on the Coordinated Organisations (following OECD) scale, is for an experienced, first class lawyer. Candidates should have an excellent university law degree and advanced legal training with specialisation in public international law and/or an area relevant to the Treaty, such as trade or investment law. Practical experience, in a national government or an international organisation is also essential. Oral and written communications skills of a high order and the ability to draft legal texts in English are vital. Knowledge of other languages, particularly Russian, would be an asset.

The post-holder will work direct to the Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General and be responsible for preparation of policy briefings on East-West energy and economic issues, and the Secretariat's external relations. Candidates must be graduates (or equivalent), fluent in English with a good knowledge of Russian, and have several years' relevant work-experience in the international, public or private sectors.

The successful candidate will have experience in East-West co-operation. A knowledge of one or more of the following is important: energy, economic development, in transition economies or external relations (e.g. international organisations and/or media). Excellent drafting as well as first-class human relations skills are vital.

Both posts will be offered on the basis of a fixed-term contract of three years with the possibility of renewal. The Secretariat is an equal opportunity employer. Candidates must be a national of a signatory country and aged between 35 and 55.

Applications for both posts should be submitted in writing with full cv and supporting documentation and sent by ordinary post with copy by telex to Head of Administration and Finance, The Energy Charter Secretariat, 56 Boulevard de la Woluwe, B-1200 Brussels, Belgium, fax +32 2 775 9801. Applications to arrive no later than 5 July 1998. Only short-listed candidates will receive a written response.

The Energy Charter Treaty provides a legal framework to promote energy co-operation, investment, trade and transit. The Treaty's 51 participants comprise all states of Western, Central and Eastern Europe, the countries of the former Soviet Union, Japan and Australia. For further information on the Treaty and the Secretariat, see website: [www.encharter.org](http://www.encharter.org) or

## SPORTS

# Red Wings Edge Capitals to Move Within a Victory Of Stanley Cup

By Rachel Alexander  
*Washington Post Service*

**WASHINGTON** — The first Stanley Cup finals game in the city of Washington produced the same result as the previous two games in this year's final — the Red Wings won by one goal.

Detroit now holds a 3-0 lead and is within one game of a sweep in the best-of-seven series. It was Sergei Fedorov who scored with less than five minutes re-

## NHL FINALS

maining Saturday night to give the Red Wings a 2-1 victory.

Detroit laid the groundwork in the first period when it held Washington to just one shot. It was only the second time a team had been held to a single shot in a period in a Stanley Cup finals game.

One team in NHL history has come back to win the Stanley Cup after trailing three games to none — that was accomplished by the 1942 Maple Leafs who eliminated Detroit. And although karma may be on Washington's side, the better play in this series certainly has come from the Red Wings.

"You only need to look at the Red Wings' play, whether it's along the boards or their composure or their grit, and we haven't matched that player for player," said Brian Bellows, the Washington right wing. "We're finding out that the difference is minuscule, but it really shows up on the scoreboard sometimes."

Detroit silenced the enthusiastic sellout crowd of 19,740 just 35 seconds into the game. Tomas Holmstrom, who has terrorized the Capitals in this series, knocked in a loose puck on the Red Wings' first possession.

Washington, which had recorded one shot at the 20-second mark, was unable to regroup, going almost 23



*For Game/Rouss*  
Detroit's Sergei Fedorov, left, and Chris Osgood battling Washington's Dale Hunter in front of the net.

minutes without another shot. Although Washington finally got a goal from Bellows midway through the third period, it wasn't enough to fend off Detroit, which prevented overtime with Fedorov's goal.

Detroit's goaltender, Chris Osgood, had allowed the puck to trickle past him but then switched backward and grabbed it just before it slipped over the goal line.

Later in the period, Peter Bondra broke free for a two-on-one with Richard Zednik, but Osgood made a nice glove save and the Capitals returned to the dressing room for the second intermission still down, 1-0.

It took until 10:35 of the third period for Bellows to break the Detroit yoke, benefiting from nice work from Adam Oates on the left side of the Detroit zone. Weaving through the Red Wings' defense, Oates took the puck to Osgood, who made the initial save after Kirk Draper dove to the ice. But by then, Kirk Maloy was poking at the puck to get it out of danger and instead directed it toward Bellows, who knocked it into the net to tie the game at 1.

period when they took 3 minutes and 11 seconds to get a shot on the net. It came from a defenseman, Joe Robbie, and after taking a deflection almost slid into the net.

Detroit's goaltender, Chris Osgood, had allowed the

puck to trickle past him but then switched backward and grabbed it just before it slipped over the goal line.

Later in the period, Peter Bondra broke free for a two-on-one with Richard Zednik, but Osgood made a nice glove save and the Capitals returned to the dressing room for the second intermission still down, 1-0.

It took until 10:35 of the third period for Bellows to break the Detroit yoke, benefiting from nice work from Adam Oates on the left side of the Detroit zone. Weaving through the Red Wings' defense, Oates took the puck to Osgood, who made the initial save after Kirk Draper dove to the ice. But by then, Kirk Maloy was poking at the puck to get it out of danger and instead directed it toward Bellows, who knocked it into the net to tie the game at 1.

# Bulls Still Confident After Loss in Game 5

Defensive Changes Aided Utah's Victory

By Mike Wise  
*New York Times Service*

**CHICAGO** — Michael Jordan recalled being one of the last players to board the team plane in 1993. The Chicago Bulls were off to Phoenix for a Game 6 they had not envisioned after failing to clinch their third straight title at home.

"I got on the plane with a cigar and celebrated a little bit, and got everybody else to enjoy themselves, relax a little, and play the game," Jordan said.

## NBA FINALS

ferring to how he alleviated some of the pressure the Bulls would face against the Suns.

Five years later, the Bulls found themselves in a similar predicament. They led three games to two going into Game 6 on Sunday night in the NBA finals because Karl Malone and the Utah Jazz had canceled Chicago's conference shower on Friday night by pulling out Game 5, 83-81.

Thirty minutes after Jordan's last-second 3-pointer did not draw iron, five United Center employees walked across the floor with the franchise's five world championship trophies, preparing to pack them away for another day.

"Sure, we blew our opportunity," Jordan said. "This happened to us before. My job as a leader is still to maintain the positive thought process that it takes to go into a road game and come out with a win. Now, how do I that? I don't know yet."

There is no place in the National Basketball Association like Utah's home, the Delta Center, a closed-in, cacophony of sound where the Jazz has gone 44-7 this season. Chicago was a mediocre 25-16 on the road during the regular season, and the Bulls have lost four of their last five playoff games in visiting arenas — including all three to the Indiana Pacers in the Eastern Conference finals.

Part of their job Sunday night was to phase out a hostile crowd, but also to try to get over a hangover from Friday night's loss.

The Bulls seemed on their way in the first half of Game 5, holding Utah to 30 points with the same stingy defense that had paved their way to a 3-1 series lead.

But then Jordan and Scottie Pippen began missing shots, unable to go to the rim without a purple jersey in their way. They missed 31 shots between them and received no help from Luc Longley, who contributed six points and three turnovers.

Jeff Hornacek, assigned to Jordan duty for much of the series, did not match up against Jordan at all in Game 5. Instead, Coach Jerry Sloan turned to

## NBA FINALS

## UTAH 83, CHICAGO 81

**UTAH**

**CHICAGO**

**STATISTICS**

**MINUTES**

**FG**

**FT**

**O-T**

**A**

**PF**

**PTS**

**Russell** 24 2-4 0 0 3 5

**Kerr** 34 1-3 0 0 2 2

**Malone** 44 17-27 5-4 4-9 2-2 39

**Stockton** 38 3-7 1-4 0 4 12

**Hornacek** 39 2-2 0-0 0 0 2

**Longley** 12 0-2 0-0 0 0 2

**Eliezer** 11 0-1 0-0 0 0 0

**Osterlog** 2 0-0 0-0 0 0 0

**Morris** 17 0-1 0-1 0 1 2

**Anderson** 23 3-7 0-0 0 2 2

**Car** 21 5-5 0-0 0 0 12

**Totals** 240 24-47 14-10 11-44 24 24 83

**CHICAGO**

**STATISTICS**

**MIN**

**FG**

**FT**

**O-T**

**A**

**PF**

**PTS**

**Pippen** 45 2-16 2-1 0 0 16

**Longley** 42 11-13 0-0 0 0 2

**Eliezer** 22 5-8 0-0 0 0 6

**Kerr** 31 1-6 0-0 0 2 3

**Jordan** 45 9-26 10-11 1-4 4 28

**Rodman** 24 1-1 0-0 0 0 2

**Malone** 18 4-10 0-0 0 0 5

**Burrell** 10 0-4 0-0 0 0 0

**Bogut** 1 0-0 0-0 0 0 0

**Totals** 240 29-75 14-20 13-43 19 25 92

**UTAH**

**STATISTICS**

**MIN**

**FG**

**FT**

**O-T**

**A**

**PF**

**PTS**

**Utah** 16 14 0-0 0 0 0

**Chicago** 19 19 0-0 0 0 0

**2-Point goals:** Utah 1-5 (Russell 1-3, Malone 0-1, Kerr 2-3, Horacek 0-1, Chicago 7-20 (Kirk 6-12, Jordan 0-4, Pippen 0-7, Harper 1-1, Burwell 0-1, Jordan 0-2, Pippen 0-7). **Technical:** Malone, Stockton, Horacek, Pippen, Rodman.

the quicker Bryon Russell. When Jordan put the ball on the floor, another Jazz defender helped out.

And for once in five games, not a single Bull could distract Karl Malone

or offense. He scored 39 points and hit a clutch baseline jump shot with 53.3

seconds left to give Utah a four-point cushion and interrupt Chicago's rally.

"I think it was just a lot of distract

ions that sort of took our focus away from what we had to do tonight," Pippen said afterward of the pregame revelry. Asked the team's mood after Game 5, Pippen said: "It was quiet, pretty much. We know what we have to do now. We have to go there and win a game on their court."

Coach Phil Jackson would not blame the championship preparation for his team's ills. Instead, he chose congested traffic from the suburbs into the city.

"I think we were concerned just driv

ing to work," Jackson said. "It took us two hours to come down to work. We knew it was going to be a difficult game to get going, because of the transportation problems that were out there."

The Bulls had worse problems driv

ing to the basket on Friday. For one of the few times in the past week, they met resistance. The Jazz, an accommodating team that once acted as if it did not want to rattle NBA royalty and felt no shame in losing to Jordan, finally began to play with the same emotion and precision that won the West.

In what may be the last days of the dynasty, Jordan had another great chal

lenge before him: winning one game on another team's floor for his sixth title in eight seasons.

# Pirates Find Their Stroke Against Brewers, 7-2

*The Associated Press*

**Mark Smith, Aramis Ramirez and Kevin Young homered in the first three innings and the Pirates finally mounted some offense against the Milwaukee Brewers in a 7-2 victory on Sunday in Pittsburgh.**

**The Pirates had scored only six runs in four consecutive losses to the Brewers until homering three times off Steve Woodard (3-5), who had allowed only two homers in 13 previous appearances.**

**The Pirates' starter, Chris Peters (2-4), retired the side in order in five of the six innings he worked, needing only 56**

## BASEBALL ROUNDUP

**pitches in his longest stint of the season. Peters was in trouble only in the fourth, when Mark Loretta singled ahead of John Jaha's homer, his third of the season.**

**Peters settled down to retire the next six batters before leaving, and Elmer Dessens followed with two scoreless innings. Ricardo Rincon pitched the**

**final three innings.**

**Astros 6, Reds 3** In Cincinnati, the

**Astros scored two runs off Jeff Shaw to tie the game in the ninth, and three more off him in the 10th inning to earn a consecutive series.**

**The Astros' Perez (6-5) hit a two-run home run off Shaw (1-4) in the 10th, his fourth hit of the game. Shaw, who had not given up an earned run in his previous 18 appearances spanning 25 1/2 innings, gave up one hard-hitting ball after another. He had a 0.97 ERA when he took the mound — the best among NL closers — but gave up seven hits, a walk and five runs in two innings.**

**In the American League:**

**Royals 2, Tigers 0** Glendao Rusch pitched his first major league shutout, scattering seven hits and giving host Triple-A Scranton.

**Loewer kept the Cubs off-balance by mixing his fastball and changeup. He gave up an RBI single to Henry Rodriguez, who did not face more than one runner past first base.**

**Johnny Damon gave the Royals a 1-0 lead two pitches into the Kansas City first, homering off Seth Greisinger (0-2). Luis Rivera added an RBI single in the sixth.**

**The Kansas City defense helped out Rusch with two double plays.**

**Red Sox 5, Expos 1** In Atlanta, Kevin

**Millwood (9-2) pitched a four-hitter and**

**Young (2-1) homered and scored two runs in the ninth to give the Red Sox a 5-2 victory.**

**Red Sox 3, Indians 2** In New York,

**David Cone (9-1) struck out 10 in 10 starts and Tino Martinez drove in three runs to give the Indians their first win of the season.**

**Yankees 4, Indians 2** In New York,

## WORLD CUP

## WORLD CUP BRIEFS

## Violent English Fans Arrested in Marseille

English World Cup fans clashed with Tunisian fans and for the second day with riot police in Marseille on Sunday, the eve of an England-Tunisia match in the city. Several hundred English soccer fans threw bottles and beer cans at police with helmets and shields, who fired back with tear gas. Scattered fights also broke out between British and Tunisian fans, police said.

No injuries were immediately reported. Authorities said they arrested about 20 people, and calm returned to the Old Port after police cleared the area.

French television also showed English fans burning a Tunisian flag, angering mostly French-born Tunisians from the Marseilles area.

Of four English fans arrested in that clash, a 20-year-old Liverpool railroad employee remained in custody to face charges in court Monday of attacking the police.

"There won't be any trouble tomorrow, unless too many English are kept out of the stadium for a lack of seats," said Kevin Sharpe, who came from Southampton with his brother Oliver. "France should sell more tickets."

(AP)

## French Plan Prosecution Over Phantom Tickets

The organizers of the World Cup said Sunday that they had filed a complaint against agents and tour operators allegedly involved in selling nonexistent tickets.

None of the groups involved in the filing were identified, but Bruno Travade, a spokesman for the French organizing committee, said the panel would prosecute anyone who sold bogus tickets.

"We are going to court and an investigation will be carried out."

Thousands of fans from around the world have been left without tickets they paid for. French prosecutors said they would investigate businesses and individuals involved in ticket fraud.

Meanwhile, FIFA cleared Colombia's federation of wrongdoing in dealing in World Cup tickets after a two-day investigation.

Keith Cooper, a FIFA spokesman, said accusations against Colombian officials had been "without foundation."

## Maldini Chides Prodi

Cesare Maldini, the Italian coach, Sunday told Romano Prodi, the Italian prime minister, to stop trying to pick the country's World Cup team.

Prodi said Saturday that he would like to see Roberto Baggio and Alessandro Del Piero play in attack when Italy takes on Cameroon in their Group B match next week.

"They're both great athletes and they should be on the pitch together," Prodi said.

Maldini said at a news conference on Sunday: "I believe that Prime Minister Prodi is a great admirer of cycling... leaving a pause that allowed the Italian press to shout 'and he should stick to that.'"

"Personally I'm not that happy and I'll tell you why," Maldini added. "Everybody is talking about just two players and not the full squad of 22. I don't like that. We're a unit and it's unfair to focus on two players."

"The others who played and also those who didn't play should also get some attention."

While Prodi is not known as a soccer pundit, he is a keen fan of Bologna, where Baggio played last season.



Nader Mohammadkhani of Iran, left, and Vladimir Jugovic of Yugoslavia falling as they struggled for a ball.

## Free Kick Gives Yugoslavia Victory

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ST. ETIENNE, France — Yugoslavia made an uncertain return to the World Cup on Sunday after eight years away as it struggled to a 1-0 victory against Iran.

The Iranians matched the Yugoslavs for most of the game and were level until the 73rd minute, when Siniša Mihajlović scored from a free kick just outside the penalty area. Mihajlović's shot curved around the wall and into the goal, catching Nima Nakisa, the Iranian goalkeeper, flatfooted.

Mihajlović plays for Sampdoria in Italy. Twelve of his 13 goals in the Serie A have come from free-kicks.

Iran, back in the World Cup after 20

years away, refused to be overawed by Yugoslavia and nearly took the lead after only nine minutes when a dangerous corner fired by Javad Zarincheh was nearly deflected in the Yugoslav goal by defender Goran Djorovic as he

## YUGOSLAVIA 1, IRAN 0

tried to flick it away for a corner.

Iran packed the midfield, making it difficult for the Yugoslavs to play. Ivica Kralj saved a shot by Mehdi Mahdavikia and two by Ali Daci. Pedrag Mijatovic was the only Yugoslav to threaten the Iranian goal from open play.

"I am very pleased with our performance overall," said Jalal Talebi, the

Iranian coach. "We did not just go out there and watch them play. We lost on a set piece and there is no shame in that."

(AP, AFP)

## ■ FIFA Rejects Call for Expulsion

FIFA, the governing body of world soccer, rejected on Sunday a call by German politicians to expel Yugoslavia from the World Cup because of the escalating violence in the mainly ethnic Albanian region of Kosovo, Reuters reported from Paris.

Keith Cooper, a FIFA spokesman, said, "as Yugoslavia qualified in sporting terms and there is no UN directive otherwise, there is no need for us to revise our position."

Iranian coach.

round the Nigerian wall and hit the right corner of the goal in the 21st minute.

Nigeria came right back and earned a corner. Hierro jumped too soon in front of Mutiu Adepoju, who plays for Real Sociedad in San Sebastian, and Adepoju leaped and deflected the ball backward, inside the near post and just over the head of the earthbound Albert Ferrer to tie the game.

In the second half, Hierro hit a 40-yard pass over the Nigerian defense and onto the left boot of Raul, who volleyed it past Peter Rafa.

Later, Garba Lawal outflanked the Spanish defense to release a left-footed cross that the wrong-footed Zubizarreta pushed into his own goal.

It was fitting, then, that Platini managed to visit his mentor at the Pitie Salpêtrière Hospital in Paris on Sastre's last day. They both knew his cancer was terminal, and one can only surmise whether Sastre, 74, received any conscious pleasure either from the sparkling French victory Friday against South Africa in Marseille, or from the uninhibited style with which the small nations have claimed their moments in the spotlight.

For Sastre, like millions of French,

was born in Algeria. Did he know that Zinedine Zidane, son of an Algerian immigrant, had lit the torch for France in Marseille? Did he see on television the way Morocco scored stunning individual goals — from Moustafa Hadji and Abdeljalil Hadda — in a 2-2 draw against Norway?

It was fitting, then, that Platini managed to visit his mentor at the Pitie Salpêtrière Hospital in Paris on Sastre's last day. They both knew his cancer was terminal, and one can only surmise whether Sastre, 74, received any conscious pleasure either from the sparkling French victory Friday against South Africa in Marseille, or from the uninhibited style with which the small nations have claimed their moments in the spotlight.

For Sastre, like millions of French,

was born in Algeria. Did he know that Zinedine Zidane, son of an Algerian immigrant, had lit the torch for France in Marseille? Did he see on television the way Morocco scored stunning individual goals — from Moustafa Hadji and Abdeljalil Hadda — in a 2-2 draw against Norway?

It was fitting, then, that Platini managed to visit his mentor at the Pitie Salpêtrière Hospital in Paris on Sastre's last day. They both knew his cancer was terminal, and one can only surmise whether Sastre, 74, received any conscious pleasure either from the sparkling French victory Friday against South Africa in Marseille, or from the uninhibited style with which the small nations have claimed their moments in the spotlight.

For Sastre, like millions of French,

was born in Algeria. Did he know that Zinedine Zidane, son of an Algerian immigrant, had lit the torch for France in Marseille? Did he see on television the way Morocco scored stunning individual goals — from Moustafa Hadji and Abdeljalil Hadda — in a 2-2 draw against Norway?

It was fitting, then, that Platini managed to visit his mentor at the Pitie Salpêtrière Hospital in Paris on Sastre's last day. They both knew his cancer was terminal, and one can only surmise whether Sastre, 74, received any conscious pleasure either from the sparkling French victory Friday against South Africa in Marseille, or from the uninhibited style with which the small nations have claimed their moments in the spotlight.

For Sastre, like millions of French,

was born in Algeria. Did he know that Zinedine Zidane, son of an Algerian immigrant, had lit the torch for France in Marseille? Did he see on television the way Morocco scored stunning individual goals — from Moustafa Hadji and Abdeljalil Hadda — in a 2-2 draw against Norway?

It was fitting, then, that Platini managed to visit his mentor at the Pitie Salpêtrière Hospital in Paris on Sastre's last day. They both knew his cancer was terminal, and one can only surmise whether Sastre, 74, received any conscious pleasure either from the sparkling French victory Friday against South Africa in Marseille, or from the uninhibited style with which the small nations have claimed their moments in the spotlight.

For Sastre, like millions of French,

was born in Algeria. Did he know that Zinedine Zidane, son of an Algerian immigrant, had lit the torch for France in Marseille? Did he see on television the way Morocco scored stunning individual goals — from Moustafa Hadji and Abdeljalil Hadda — in a 2-2 draw against Norway?

It was fitting, then, that Platini managed to visit his mentor at the Pitie Salpêtrière Hospital in Paris on Sastre's last day. They both knew his cancer was terminal, and one can only surmise whether Sastre, 74, received any conscious pleasure either from the sparkling French victory Friday against South Africa in Marseille, or from the uninhibited style with which the small nations have claimed their moments in the spotlight.

For Sastre, like millions of French,

was born in Algeria. Did he know that Zinedine Zidane, son of an Algerian immigrant, had lit the torch for France in Marseille? Did he see on television the way Morocco scored stunning individual goals — from Moustafa Hadji and Abdeljalil Hadda — in a 2-2 draw against Norway?

It was fitting, then, that Platini managed to visit his mentor at the Pitie Salpêtrière Hospital in Paris on Sastre's last day. They both knew his cancer was terminal, and one can only surmise whether Sastre, 74, received any conscious pleasure either from the sparkling French victory Friday against South Africa in Marseille, or from the uninhibited style with which the small nations have claimed their moments in the spotlight.

For Sastre, like millions of French,

was born in Algeria. Did he know that Zinedine Zidane, son of an Algerian immigrant, had lit the torch for France in Marseille? Did he see on television the way Morocco scored stunning individual goals — from Moustafa Hadji and Abdeljalil Hadda — in a 2-2 draw against Norway?

It was fitting, then, that Platini managed to visit his mentor at the Pitie Salpêtrière Hospital in Paris on Sastre's last day. They both knew his cancer was terminal, and one can only surmise whether Sastre, 74, received any conscious pleasure either from the sparkling French victory Friday against South Africa in Marseille, or from the uninhibited style with which the small nations have claimed their moments in the spotlight.

For Sastre, like millions of French,

was born in Algeria. Did he know that Zinedine Zidane, son of an Algerian immigrant, had lit the torch for France in Marseille? Did he see on television the way Morocco scored stunning individual goals — from Moustafa Hadji and Abdeljalil Hadda — in a 2-2 draw against Norway?

It was fitting, then, that Platini managed to visit his mentor at the Pitie Salpêtrière Hospital in Paris on Sastre's last day. They both knew his cancer was terminal, and one can only surmise whether Sastre, 74, received any conscious pleasure either from the sparkling French victory Friday against South Africa in Marseille, or from the uninhibited style with which the small nations have claimed their moments in the spotlight.

For Sastre, like millions of French,

was born in Algeria. Did he know that Zinedine Zidane, son of an Algerian immigrant, had lit the torch for France in Marseille? Did he see on television the way Morocco scored stunning individual goals — from Moustafa Hadji and Abdeljalil Hadda — in a 2-2 draw against Norway?

It was fitting, then, that Platini managed to visit his mentor at the Pitie Salpêtrière Hospital in Paris on Sastre's last day. They both knew his cancer was terminal, and one can only surmise whether Sastre, 74, received any conscious pleasure either from the sparkling French victory Friday against South Africa in Marseille, or from the uninhibited style with which the small nations have claimed their moments in the spotlight.

For Sastre, like millions of French,

was born in Algeria. Did he know that Zinedine Zidane, son of an Algerian immigrant, had lit the torch for France in Marseille? Did he see on television the way Morocco scored stunning individual goals — from Moustafa Hadji and Abdeljalil Hadda — in a 2-2 draw against Norway?

It was fitting, then, that Platini managed to visit his mentor at the Pitie Salpêtrière Hospital in Paris on Sastre's last day. They both knew his cancer was terminal, and one can only surmise whether Sastre, 74, received any conscious pleasure either from the sparkling French victory Friday against South Africa in Marseille, or from the uninhibited style with which the small nations have claimed their moments in the spotlight.

For Sastre, like millions of French,

was born in Algeria. Did he know that Zinedine Zidane, son of an Algerian immigrant, had lit the torch for France in Marseille? Did he see on television the way Morocco scored stunning individual goals — from Moustafa Hadji and Abdeljalil Hadda — in a 2-2 draw against Norway?

It was fitting, then, that Platini managed to visit his mentor at the Pitie Salpêtrière Hospital in Paris on Sastre's last day. They both knew his cancer was terminal, and one can only surmise whether Sastre, 74, received any conscious pleasure either from the sparkling French victory Friday against South Africa in Marseille, or from the uninhibited style with which the small nations have claimed their moments in the spotlight.

For Sastre, like millions of French,

was born in Algeria. Did he know that Zinedine Zidane, son of an Algerian immigrant, had lit the torch for France in Marseille? Did he see on television the way Morocco scored stunning individual goals — from Moustafa Hadji and Abdeljalil Hadda — in a 2-2 draw against Norway?

It was fitting, then, that Platini managed to visit his mentor at the Pitie Salpêtrière Hospital in Paris on Sastre's last day. They both knew his cancer was terminal, and one can only surmise whether Sastre, 74, received any conscious pleasure either from the sparkling French victory Friday against South Africa in Marseille, or from the uninhibited style with which the small nations have claimed their moments in the spotlight.

For Sastre, like millions of French,

was born in Algeria. Did he know that Zinedine Zidane, son of an Algerian immigrant, had lit the torch for France in Marseille? Did he see on television the way Morocco scored stunning individual goals — from Moustafa Hadji and Abdeljalil Hadda — in a 2-2 draw against Norway?

It was fitting, then, that Platini managed to visit his mentor at the Pitie Salpêtrière Hospital in Paris on Sastre's last day. They both knew his cancer was terminal, and one can only surmise whether Sastre, 74, received any conscious pleasure either from the sparkling French victory Friday against South Africa in Marseille, or from the uninhibited style with which the small nations have claimed their moments in the spotlight.

For Sastre, like millions of French,

was born in Algeria. Did he know that Zinedine Zidane, son of an Algerian immigrant, had lit the torch for France in Marseille? Did he see on television the way Morocco scored stunning individual goals — from Moustafa Hadji and Abdeljalil Hadda — in a 2-2 draw against Norway?

It was fitting, then, that Platini managed to visit his mentor at the Pitie Salpêtrière Hospital in Paris on Sastre's last day. They both knew his cancer was terminal, and one can only surmise whether Sastre, 74, received any conscious pleasure either from the sparkling French victory Friday against South Africa in Marseille, or from the uninhibited style with which the small nations have claimed their moments in the spotlight.

For Sastre, like millions of French,

was born in Algeria. Did he know that Zinedine Zidane, son of an Algerian immigrant, had lit the torch for France in Marseille? Did he see on television the way Morocco scored stunning individual goals — from Moustafa Hadji and Abdeljalil Hadda — in a 2-2 draw against Norway?

It was fitting, then, that Platini managed to visit his mentor at the Pitie Salpêtrière Hospital in Paris on Sastre's last day. They both knew his cancer was terminal, and one can only surmise whether Sastre, 74, received any conscious pleasure either from the sparkling French victory Friday against South Africa in Marseille, or from the uninhibited style with which the small nations have claimed their moments in the spotlight.

For Sastre, like millions of French,

was born in Algeria. Did he know that Zinedine Zidane, son of an Algerian immigrant, had lit the torch for France in Marseille? Did he see on television the way Morocco scored stunning individual goals — from Moustafa Hadji and Abdeljalil Hadda — in a 2-2 draw against Norway?

It was fitting, then, that Platini managed to visit his mentor at the Pitie Salpêtrière Hospital in Paris on Sastre's last day. They both knew his cancer was terminal, and one can only surmise whether Sastre, 74, received any conscious pleasure either from the sparkling French victory Friday against South Africa in Marseille, or from the uninhibited style with which the small nations have claimed their moments in the spotlight.

For Sastre, like millions of French,

was born in Algeria. Did he know that Zinedine Zidane, son of an Algerian immigrant, had lit the torch for France in Marseille? Did he see on television the way Morocco scored stunning individual goals — from Moustafa Hadji and Abdeljalil Hadda — in a 2-2 draw against Norway?

It was fitting, then, that Platini managed to visit his mentor at the Pitie Salpêtrière Hospital in Paris on Sastre's last day. They both knew his cancer was terminal, and one can only surmise whether Sastre, 74, received any conscious pleasure either from the sparkling French victory Friday against South Africa in Marseille, or from the uninhibited style with which the small nations have claimed their moments in the spotlight.

For Sastre, like millions of French,

was born in Algeria. Did he know that Zinedine Zidane, son of an Algerian immigrant, had lit the torch for France in Marseille? Did he see on television the way Morocco scored stunning individual goals — from Moustafa Hadji and Abdeljalil Hadda — in a 2-2 draw against Norway?

